PALMER MOTOR CYCLE
CORD COVERS AND TUBES
JUST RECEIVED.
Send for full particulars.
WELLINGTON CYCLISTS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913.

VOL. IV NO. 184 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, AUGUST 3, 1916. ONE ANNA.

RARY OF THE BAY ANCH OF THE TIC SO

Palmer Cycle Covers at .. .. .. Rs. 7/0
Buccaneer Covers at 5/0
Palmer Tubes at .. 3/8
and Buccaneer Tubes Rs. 2-12 each.
WELLINGTONS SUPPLY SAME
BOMBAY & POONA.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA.

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICES.

P. & O. SAILINGS

to London cal ing at Marseilles.

Date.		Steamers.	Tons.	From Aden.	Tons
6th	Aug.	Mandala	8000		
15th	"	Salsette	6000	Malwa	11000
20th	"	Kashmir	9000		
27th	"	Salsette	6000	Kaisari-Hind	11500
3rd	Sept.	Caledonia	8000		
10th	"	Salsette	6000	Mooltan	10000
17th	"	Khyber	9000		
24th	"	Salsette	6000	Kashgar	9000
1st	Oct.	Nagoya	7000	—	—
8th	"	Karmala	9000	—	—
15th	"	Khiva	9000	—	—
22nd	"	Arabia	8000	—	—
[illegible]	"	Nellore	7000	—	—

To Colombo, Straits, China, and Japan transhipping at Colombo for Australia, etc.

Date About	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Colombo.	Tons.
24th Aug	Sardinia	7000	Arabia	8000

For accommodation and further information apply to THE SUPERINTENDENT, P. & O. S. N. Co., Bombay.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

About	Steamers	Destination
5th Aug.	Ujina	Tuticorin, Colombo and Calcutta
7th "	Karoa	East & South Africa via Seychelles and Lamu.
10th "	Pundua	Karachi and P Gulf extra.
12th "	Lhasa	Karachi direct

For later on arrival of English Mail.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with Messrs. MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co., Agents, Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, Bombay.

WHOLESALE INDIGO DEALERS

AND

SUPPLIERS TO MILLS.

MESSRS. GIRDHARIDAS RADHAKISHENDAS.

Head Office: Barbhai Mohalla, Post No. 3.

BOMBAY.

Telegraphs: "GOODWILL" Telephone No. 2709.

BANKERS, GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS AND EXPORTERS OF SEEDS, GROCERY, COTTON YARN, ETC., TO EGYPT, CYPRUS, ETC.

Branches: Madras, Karachi, Cawnpore, Shikarpur (Sind), Chaman (Baluchistan).

AGENCIES ALL OVER INDIA.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 20,400,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein
Changchun
Darien (Dalne,
Hankow
Harbin
Hongkong
Honolulu
Kobe
(Cal. U.S.A.)
Los Angles
Liaoyang
Calcutta
London
Lyons
Fengtien (Mukden)
Nagasaki
Newchwang
New York
Osaka
Pekin
Ryojun (Port Arthur)
San Francisco
Shanghai
Sydney (Australia)
Tiehling
Tientsin
Tokyo
Tsingtau
Tsinanfu

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

M. SHUTO,
Sub-Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

KAMINIA OIL is a food to your hair rendering it soft and silky. Use it and feel.

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.

JOINT SERVICE
SAILINGS, 1916.
HOMEWARD.

Steamers.	Class.	Tons	Leave Bombay about.	Leave Karachi about.
City of Paris	A & C	9000		1st Aug.
City of Marseilles	A & C	8250		17thAug.

AUTUMN SAILINGS OUTWARD.

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about.
City of Athens	A&C	5594	12th Sept.
*City of Paris	A&C	9000	2nd Oct.
City of York	A&C	7834	10th Oct.
City of Cairo	A&C	7700	16th Nov.

*Calling at Marseilles.

FARES.	1st class Single.	1st class Return	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.
Marseilles	555	883	400	630
London via Marseilles	630	1,033	480	790
Liverpool..	600	98	452	675
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	—	942	—	712

Special rates by B Class steamers on application.

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided, it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A. and C. Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced stewardess.

A. and C. Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to:—

KILLICK NIXON & CO.

Bombay:—Messrs. E Bate & Sons, Agency.
Karachi:—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BANKING.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incoporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON
BRANCHES.

Amoy
Bangkok
Batavia
Bombay
Calcutta
Canton
Colombo
Foochow
Hankow
Harbin
Hongkong
Ipoh
Johore
Kobe
Kwala-Lumpur
London
Lyons
Malacca
Manila
Nagasaki
New York
Peking
Penang
Rangoon
Saigon
San Francisco
Shanghai
Do. Hongkew
Singapore
Sourabaya
Taipeh
Tientsin
Tsingtau
Yloilo
Yokohama

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan. Credits granted. Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

J. D. SMART,
Agent.

40, Churchgate Street.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 7,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 21st and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

SHIPPING.

NIPPON-YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.,
(Incorporated in Japan.)
To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders.	Tones	Arrival.	Departure
Yebo Maru	S. Kishimoto	4098	23rd July	6th Aug.
Totomi Maru	M. Fujio	3412	4th Aug.	13th Aug.
Moyori Maru	M. Taniguchi	3773	13th Aug.	23rd Aug.
Yama Maru	K Kudo	37[illegible]	13th Aug.	22nd Aug
Bombay Maru	Y. Kobayashi	462[illegible]	15th Aug.	26th Aug.

For Freight apply to—

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.

York Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)
HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN,
Fleet 120 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 278,600.
Twice a month from BOMBAY to JAPAN, via Singapore.

Steamers.	Tons.	Commanders.	Arrivals.	Departures
Saigon Maru ..	4353	Y. Yamamoto	29th July	5th Aug.
Inano Maru ..	3939	D. Ogawa	29th July	7th Aug.
Java Maru ..	4499	S. Yanagi	8th Aug	19th Aug.
Indo Maru ..	5311	K. Tashiro	22nd Aug.	31st Aug.

For Freight apply to

M. UCHIYAMA,
Agent.

Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,200,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.
Branches:

Calcutta
Bombay
Madras
Karachi
Lahore
Amritsar
Delhi
Cawnpore
Tuticorin
Cochin
Chittagong
Rangoon
Mandalay
Colombo
Kandy
Newera-Elliya
Aden (Camp)
Aden (Steamer Point)
Zanzibar
Mombassa
Nairobi
Nakuru
Kisuma
Jinja
Kampale
Entebbe

Agents in New York and South America:—
The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

are granted on the Head Office and Branches, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

F. CORNAGLIA'S

THE FIRM FOR CHOCOLATES.

Just unpacked a large consignment of Cadbury's and Caley's Fancy Boxes.

Price from As. 10 to Rs. 30 each.

FELICE CORNAGLIA

CONFECTIONER
BOMBAY & POONA.

Telegrams "Cornaglia" **Telephone No. 42.**

BANKING

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

Capital	£1,200,000
Reserve Fund	£1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE: 38, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

INDIA, BURMA & CEYLON.
Bombay.
Calcutta.
Madras.
Karachi.
Delhi.
Amritsar.
Rangoon.
Tavoy.
Colombo.

STRAITS & MALAY STATES
Singapore.
Penang.
Malacca.
Kwala Lumpor.
Ipoh.
Klang.
Seremban.
Taiping.

CHINA & JAPAN
Hongkong.
Shanghai.
Canton.
Foochow.
Hankow.
Peking.
Tientsin
Yokohama.
Kobe.

JAVA & SUMATRA.
Batavia
Sourabaya.
Medan.

INDO-CHINA.
Saigon.
Haiphong

PHILIPPINES
Manila.
Cebu.
Iloilo.

SIAM.
Bangkok.
Puket.

NEW YORK and all Banks in Australia.

BANKERS.—Bank of England, London City and Midland Bank, London, County and Westminster Bank, National Provincial Bank of England, National Bank of Scotland.

The CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world, buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. p. a. on the minimum monthly balance of not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be asceratined upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends, when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER, Agent.

Esplande Road
Post Box No. 34, Bombay.
Office Hours—10-30 a.m. to 4 p.m.
Saturday, 10-30 a.m. to 2 p.m.

BANKING.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

Subscribed Capital	£1,125,000
Paid-up Capital	£562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£562,500
Reserve Fund	£550,000

HEAD OFFICE.
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok
Batavia
Bombay
Calcutta
Colombo
Delhi
Galle
Hongkong
Howrah (Calcutta)
Kandy
Karachi
Kota Bahru (Kelantan)
Kuala Lumpur
Madras
Mauritius
Penang
Rangoon
Shanghai
Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts, payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the purchase and sale of Government Securities. Stocks and Shares, and receives same for Safe Custody, realising interest and Dividends when due.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

When you are in the market for Kaminia Oil, see that you get KAMINIA OIL and no other.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

No. 22, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF DIAMOND, PEARL GOLD AND SILVER JEWELLERY.

Suit No. 677 of 1911.

Mariambai, widow of Fajubhai Mahomedbhai
v.
Mahomedbhai Nurudin and others
and
Esmailbhai Peerbhoy and another surviving executors.

Under instructions from the abovenamed surviving executors of the late Khoja Mahomedbhai Ludha Khatao, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will on SATURDAY, the 12th instant, at 2 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at their Rooms gold bangles, Mohan Mallas, Neck chain without locket earrings, diamond salis, nose, diamond sali, pokhrajs ring, ruby rings, pearl bootee, fulpatra, pootlee, silver vallas, chain, finger rings taviz etc.

The above will be on view two days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.,
Bombay, 3rd August, 1916.

MESSRS K. A. READY MONEY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS,
Opp.: Bank of Bombay.

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. K. A. READYMONEY & Co., will sell by public auction on FRIDAY, the 4th instant, at 2.30 p.m., (S. T.), at their auction room at Green Street opposite the Bank of Bombay household furniture such as almirahs, writing tables, office chairs, easy-chairs, curzon chairs, low chairs, drawing room suites of sofas and chairs marble tables, dressing and washing tables, teapoys, quite new iron safes, jewellery such as diamond and emerald rings, pearl bangles, raifals, nudajody, and one lot wall clocks, timepieces, wrist watches of gold and silver, alarm watches etc. iron bedsteads.

K. A. READYMONEY & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 3rd August, 1916.

J. S. MODY & CO.,

20 Apollo St. Fort, Tel: No. 3409.

AUCTION SALE OF PROVISIONS FOR INDIAN TROOPS, ETC., ETC., AT "C" SHED, ALEXANDRA DOCKS ON FRERE ROAD.

Under instructions from the Embarkation Supply Officer, Bombay, Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., will THIS DAY THURSDAY the 3rd day of August, 1916, at 2 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, at "C" Shed Alexandra Docks (entrance from Frere Road.)

A lot of provision for Indian Troops large lot of gunny bags, hoop iron, coir ropes, sea dead stock etc. etc.

Cash will be required on the lots being knocked down and the lots will have to be removed the same day.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 3rd August, 1916.

MESSRS. BAILEY & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF A SPECIAL CRUDE OIL ENGINE.

Messrs. BAILEY and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at Ardeshir Dady Street, Khetwadi, in the premises of Seth Dawoodbhoy Moosaji's Saw Mills, close by the Iron Foundry of Messrs. K. K. Divecha and Co., on THURSDAY, the 3rd instant at 4 p.m. (S. T.).

1 23-h.p. Special Crude Oil Engine by Messrs. Candall Gas and Oil Engine Co., in perfect working order.

A deposit of 50 per cent. required at the time of sale.

Private offers for the same will be received by the Auctioneers uptill sale day.

The above is on view.

BAILEY & Co.,
Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

10, Apollo Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 521.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT GIRGAON ROAD.

Under instructions from the owner concerned, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 8th day of August, 1916, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), the following valuable landed property on the premises:—

PARTICULARS.—All that piece or parcel of Government Pension and Tax land or ground, admeasuring 150/3/9 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 127, New No. 1024, Old Survey No. 94 and New Survey No. 8156, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house, hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate at Girgaum Road outside the Fort, in the City of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes, under "C" Ward No. 2129, and Street No. 246 and 250, and bounded on the East by the Girgaon Road, on the West by the property of Hirabai, widow of Ardesir Fardoonji, on the North by the passage partly belonging to the aforesaid property and partly belonging to the property of Cursetji Fardoonji Buguna and on the South by the property of Fardoonji Jamsetji.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 3rd August, 1916.

THE

TEXAS COMPANY

Incorporated in Texas (U. S. A.)
Petroleum and its Products.
KING'S BUILDINGS,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

The following high grade brands of Kerosene Oil imported in cases packed in America are ready for delivery:—

BRANDS		RATE.
Southern Star	150°	Rs. 7-9-2 per case
Unicorn	125°	Rs. 6-9-2 per case

Deliveries will be made free of charge to all buyers in Bombay.

For further particulars apply to

MR. ALLIMAHOMED FAZULBHOY.

Khadak, Mandvi Post, BOMBAY.

HEALTHY HAIR HINTS.

The idea that baldness is a sign of intellectuality is fast being exploded.

The hair is not pushed out of the head by the great knowledge inside.

In fact many learned men use Kaminia Oil to prevent their hair from coming out.

They are succeeding with it, too.

So are many in all stages of intellectuality.

Available everywhere but it must be Kaminia Oil.

EMPIRE OF INDIA

LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LD.
Head Office: BOMBAY.
Funds Exceed Rs. 1 CRORE.

Rates of Premium.
ASSURANCE OF RS. 1,000 PAYABLE AT DEATH.

Age next Birthday.	With Profits. Rs.	a.
20	21	10
25	24	2
30	27	4
35	31	6
40	36	11
45	43	14

Prospectus, proposal forms and full particulars may be obtained from ALLUM, BHARUCHA & Co., Managers.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED

(Registered under the Indian Companies' Act VI of 1882 on 21st December.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Rs. 30,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	Rs. 15,00,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS: 3 per cent. per annum allowed on daily balance over Rs. [illegible] from January to June and 2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.

DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods. Rates on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS allowed on approved securities at favourable rates.

Purchase and Sale of securities at best rates available effected WITHOUT COMMISSION.

DETAILED Rules and further particulars on application.

AUDITORS, Messrs. A. F. FERGUSON & Co., Chartered Accountants, act as weekly Auditors of the Bank.

HEAD OFFICE:
Alice Building, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

POCHKHANAWALA,
Manager.

BUSINESS NOTICE.

"WANTED," "TO LET" AND "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headlines count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Vouchers given between the h[illegible] 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES.
may be had on application to—
The Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED

WANTED—MATRIC FAILED GUJARATI TYPIST and ACCOUNT CLERKS. State fully, experience. Salary &c., to Box No. 106, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4828

MARRIED COUPLE require accommodation with Board. Bed and sitting-room or large bed-room, with bath-room, good locality Fort. Address to Box No. 105, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4824

PHOTOGRAPHY—Wanted reliable assistant with all-round knowledge (no operating). Apply to Box No. 104, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4818

WANTED—Second-hand ENCYCLOPAEDIA of "Forms and Precedents." Apply to Box No. 10, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1080

WANTED—First Class MOTOR FITTERS, TURNERS, and MILLER. State experience and salary wanted. Apply to

THE GWALIOR MOTOR SERVICE,
4810 Gwalior.

WANTED.—PUPILS for Kindergarten class.

Apply to Box No. 1000, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 673

WANTED—A CLERK for office work and foreign correspondence, having experience for five years. Age above 35 and a resident of Gujarat will be given preference. Apply with full details to JIVANCHUND LALUBHAI & Co., 426, Mombadevi, Bombay. 4811

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE.—WANTED for temporary service in Mesopotamia a competent EUROPEAN FOREMAN BOILERMAKER. Salary Rs. 400 per mensem with rations and accommodation. Apply with testimonials to the

DIRECTOR, ROYAL INDIAN MARINE,
4828 Bombay.

WANTED—A thoroughly efficient and PRACTICAL MOTOR MECHANIC and Electrician for a large Motor Work Shop in Mofussil. One who can repair and re-set any Make of Motor Cars, Motor Cycles, Dynamo and Magneto need only apply with copies of testimonials. Salary according to qualifications. Apply to Box No. 103, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4809

FOR SALE

FOR SALE.—One WESTING HOUSE D. C. shunt wound 15 B. H. P. 460 Volts, 960/1100 R. P. M., complete with shunt regulator, slide and pulley. Apply to Box No. 15, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1085

FOR SALE.—Belting; 2nd hand 20 inches wide. Scandinavian cotton belting in lengths of 2 Rolls 179ft., 3 Rolls 166ft. 7in. Full particulars can be had on application and the belting may be seen any day at the B. B. & C. I. Railway Stores Depot, Mahalaxmi, between the hours of 11 & 5.

CHIEF STOREKEEPER,
4783. B. B. & C. I. Ry.

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET—Deolali—CAMP VIEW, Nasik Road. For rent, etc., apply Mr. CAMA, c/o "Bombay Chronicle." 1090

WATSON'S ANNEXE, Apollo Bunder—Rooms facing Yacht Club, Apollo Pier Road. Rents from Rs. 25 to Rs. 125, Rooms can be furnished and arrangements for Board made on shortest notice. Apply to MANAGER. 706

NOTICES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S. S. "CANTON MARU" having arrived on the 1st instant from Singapore the Consignees of her Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this office for countersignature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful conditions unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within ten days after the steamer's arrival, Captain J. C. Richards, of Messrs. Erikson and Richards, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. The Bills for claims are to be sent into this office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

RUTTONJI BOMANJI & Co.,
[illegible] Agents.
Forbes Street,

NOTICES

S. S. "KNOWSLEY HALL."

ARRIVED ON THE 2ND INSTANT.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO as per Bills of Lading. Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the consignees unless boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Chafed or broken packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed and within one week of their being landed, otherwise no claim will be recognised. The undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Captain Metcalfe will attend every morning to survey damaged and broken packages. All claims must be certified by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

EDWARD BATES & SONS' AGENCY,
(Killick, Nixon & Co.,)
Agents.
Home Street, Bombay.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that FATMABAI, widow of MULLA MAHOMEDALI HAKIMJI, ESUFALLI MULLA MAHOMEDALLI and DAYAMBAI, daughter of MULLA MAHOMEDALLI HAKIMJI, TYEBALI MAHOMEDALLI, MOSHINBHAI MAHOMEDALLI, TORABAI MAHOMEDALLI, RUKHANBAI MAHOMEDALLY, SAFIABAI MAHOMEDALLI and AMTUBAI the minor sons and daughters of the said Mulla Mahomedalli Hakimji by their natural guardian the said Fatmabai, have contracted with our client Mr. Tyeballi Ebrahimji Kachwala for the absolute sale to him, free from all claims and incumbrances, of the undermentioned property, all persons, having any claim or interest to or in the said propeorty or any part thereof, by way of sale, gift, inheritance, residence, use, trust, maintenance, possession, mortgage, lease, lien charge or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office, Albert Building, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, as otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claims, if any, and the same will be considered and treated as having been absolutely waived and abandoned.

THE DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of quit and ground Rent Tenure land or ground together with the messuages, tenements and dwelling houses standing thereon situate lying and being at Dhabu Street without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 207 6/9 square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward Nos. 6903 and Street Nos. 102 to 110, 64 to 70 and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 2807 New No. 9793 Old Survey No. 1014 and New Survey No. 4443 and bounded as follows:—i. e. to say on or towards the East by Baba Dhaboo Street on or towards the West by Sweeper's passage on or towards the North by the property of Abdul Hassin Dawoodbhai Mithaiwalla and on or towards the South by Mukund Gujar Shaik Street and which said premises have been in the occupation of the Vendors and their tenants.

Dated this 2nd day of August, 1916.

BHAISHANKER KANGA & GIRDHARLAL,
4826. Purchaser's Attorneys.

CITY OF BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT ACT, 1898.

NOTIFICATION OF A POLICE ACCOMMODATION SCHEME AT SANDHURST ROAD (EAST.)

SCHEME FOR POLICE ACCOMMODATION WITHIN THE AREA COMPRISED IN THE UMARKHADI SECTION OF MUNICIPAL WARD B.

SCHEME NO. 39.

PURSUANT to Sections 27(1) and 39 of the above Act, Notice is hereby given that the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay have, under the provisions of Section 38 of the said Act made a Police Accommodation Scheme.

The limits of the area comprised therein (such area being estimated to contain 2,773 square yards or thereabouts) are as follows:—

(a) On or towards the North-East by Imamwada Road,
(b) On or towards the East by Memonwada Road,
(c) On or towards the South by Sandhurst Road,
(d) On or towards the West partly by land proposed to be laid out as a service passage and partly by land belonging to the Board.

The Office of the said Trustees at Esplanade Road within the Fort of Bombay is the place where particulars of the said Scheme and a map (plan No. 167 dated 14th July, 1916) of the area comprised therein may be seen at all reasonable hours.

No land is proposed to be acquired by the said Trustees for the purpose of the said Scheme.

Dated this 22nd day of July, 1916.

J. P. ORR,
4766 Chairman of the Board.

AMUSEMENTS.

BELGIAN CHILDREN'S RELIEF FUND.

BAND PERFORMANCE.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF MONSIEUR ROBERT CHAIDRON,
CONSUL FOR BELGIUM.

By kind permission of Lt.-Col. P. R. Cadell, C.I.E. and Officers of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

The Band of "L" Company (St: Mary's Cadets) B. V. R., will play a selection of music at the Esplanade Bandstand on

SATURDAY, August 5th.
Commencing 6 p. m.
(Weather permitting.)

Collecting boxes for the above mentioned Fund will be taken round during the performance.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

Bombay's Premier Playhouse
6-30 Twice Nightly 9-45 P.M.

THIS WEEK'S GREAT ATTRACTION!
The most Ingenious Novelty ever seen in India!

ARTHUR HEMSLEY presents
"THE CONVERSATIONAL FILM"

in which he acts a part both on the stage and on a film in a burlesque Drama.

"THE BREAKING UP OF THE BLACK HAND GANG"
THE LAST WORD IN CINEMATOGRAPHIC INVENTION.
Screamingly Funny. Absolutely original. Delightfully Witty.
HEMSLEY. As the Cinema Hero. "BULLETHEAD"

BRULL and HEMSLEY.
Songs, Duets and Eccentricities.

HARRY GREY
The Australian Nugget in "The Tramp."

Prices Rs. 3 to 4 annas. Plan at ROSE & Co. Tel. No. 288.

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA

CHARNI ROAD TO-NIGHT TEL. No. 1271

A Nerve-Thrilling Railway Drama In Three Parts.

A FIGHT TO A FINISH
Featuring MARIE WALCAMP
"The Dare-Devil of the Films"
in a nerve-tingling exploit of daring-do.

SEE THE HEROINE
Lifting up a man lying on the rails from the cowcatcher of a moving train.

THE MOST RISKY "TRICK" EVER FILMED.

An absorbing story showing how a band of crooks plotted to rob an express, and how a brave sister saved her brother by her plucky behaviour.

3 Shows Nightly—6-45 to 8-15; 8-30 to 10, 10-15 to 11-45.
Prize Shows—Saturday and Sunday 5 to 6-30.
Tuesday 1st August Special Prize Show 5 to 6-30
On account of Ramzan Id.

FILMS 5,00,000 feet of films for sale at o[illegible] rates. Good opportunity for renters. Apply Manager.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE BOMBAY

RENDEZVOUS OF THE CULTURED.
EVERY EVENING AT 6-45 & 10.
ALL THE FILM STARS TO-NIGHT.

JAIN GAIL.
in an exciting drama:
"PLOT AND COUNTERPLOT."

Two swindling company promoters are brought to justice by a brave girl. She also saves her sweetheart, who has been falsely accused of forgery by them. There is some clever detective work in this film.

MARY FULLER & PAUL PANZER
in a seaside romance:
"THE TALE OF THE 'C'."

To attract a pretty girl's attention a man poses as an astronomer. His deception is found out in an unexpected manner, but the story ends as expected,—with wedding bells.

"A QUIET HONEYMOON."

A Nestor comedy which is causing great laughter. Two ardent batchelors make a rash bet which is never paid owing to the amazing attractions of women.

The last mail's
PATHE GAZETTE:

SPECIALLY SELECTED MUSIC.

Prices: Re. 1-8, Re. 1, Ans. 8 and 4.
Box seats Rs. 2.

NEXT WEEK: GREAT ATTRACTION:
The 5 part Gold Rooster play:
"THE PRECIOUS PACKET."
FEATURING MISS LOIS MEREDITH.

FUND
FOR THE RELIEF OF
BELGIAN CHILDREN
Y.M.C.A. Wodehouse Road.

A CONCERT in aid of the above, will be given by the Children of the Indo-British Institution in the Hall of the Young Men's Christian Association on

Wednesday, August 9th, 1916

At 9-30 p.m.

Interesting Musical items, in character, will be given by the Children, kindly assisted by well known musical friends of Bombay.

Rs. 2, Re. 1, Annas 8.

N. B.—If unable to attend yourself, please buy a ticket and present it to a wounded soldier.

OLYMPIA CINEMA

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
ITALA'S MASTERPIECE

THE FIRE! THE FIRE!!
THE FIRE! THE FIRE!!

6,000 Feet. 6,000 Feet.

Drawing Dates of
MILLION DOLLAR and
BROKEN COINS

24 PRIZES 24
Rs. 2,000

II Thursday 3rd " " 400
III Friday 4th " " 200

at 6-45 every Evening.

FIRST CLASS WINNERS
Nos. I–12752: II–4830: III–12611:
IV–4851: V–7237: VI–6361.

LOOK OUT
Next SATURDAY the 5th
Pathe's Grand Serial
Repeated by Special request.

EXPLOITS OF ELAINE
8 parts each week.

A. S. MOLOOBHOY & CO.

CONTRACTORS AND SUPPLIERS.

Have on hand a stock of galvd. black and steam pipes with fittings, stay boiler and hydraulic tubes, lead brass and copper pipes, gun metal steam wheel valves, ball and other cocks, English leather and hair belting, well pumps, etc.

Price on application.,
229 & 231, Nagdevi Street, BOMBAY.

GET
your SERVANT Problem solved to-day. We can supply really good workers, ours being the Continental system of registration. 27 years' experience.

DOMINICK DE SA & CO.,
18, Hummum Street, BOMBAY.

THE INSTITUTE OF COMMERCE.

ESTABLISHED 1906

Students coached for L. C. C. and Government Auditor's Examinations in Classes held morning and evening or by correspondence system for L. C. C. only. Terms moderate. Principals: A. J. MUKATI, F.L.A.A., Certified Acountant, and A. S. MADON, B.A., A.S.A.A., Incorporated Accountant, Kanta Building, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

WEATHER REPORT

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Aug. 2.

The monsoon extended freely over the Punjab into Baluchistan and has given abundant rain generally. Depression in Bay has not yet crossed the coast but probably unimportant. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, west United Provinces, east and north Punjab, the North-West Frontier Province, Gujarat, the Central Provinces, Konkan, Hyderabad, Mysore, Malabar; local in Upper Burma, Assam, Bengal, east United Provinces, south-west Punjab, Kashmir, east Rajputana, Central India west, in Bombay Deccan, south-east Madras, Madras Deccan and north Madras coast. A few falls also occurred in Baluchistan.

The chief amounts are:—Myitkyina one and a half inches; Victoria Point and Silchar three; Gauhati two; Burdwan one; Meerut two; Jhansi, Roorkee, Mussooree, Murree and Sialkot one and a half; Khushab three; Hissar, Dera Ismail Khan two; Parachinar one and a half; Cherat and Udaipur one; Rajkot a half; Bhui, Surat, Hoshangabad two; Seoni four; Jubbulpore and Chanda one and a half; Jagdalpur one; Bombay five; Ratnagiri four; Marmagoa, Karwar and Aurangabad two; Parbhani one and a half; Hyderabad, Deccan and Mangalore one; Mercara six; Ootacamund one and a half.

Forecast:—Increase of rain in Sind, Baluchistan and Rajputana.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of 2nd Aug. 1916.	Total since June 1st 1916.	June 1st to Aug. 2nd.	
			1915.	1914.
Colaba [Observatory]	4.84	53.76	54.80	48.23
Fort [St. George's Hospital] ..	5.76	59.95	57.72	50.36
Esplanade [Gok. Tej. Hospital] .	5.61	58.86	54.41	52.03
Byculla [J. J. Hospital] ..	6.45	61.70	59.55	56.92

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 1st Aug. 1916.

Means of observations taken at 6 a. m. 10 a. m. 2 p. m. 4 p. m. and 10 p. m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr	29.603 Inch.
Temperature of Air.........	77.4 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer.........	76.1 "
Dew Point	75.6 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.943 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10).........	10.0 "
Maximum temperature of Air.........	80.8 "
Minimum.........do.........	76.6 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight.........	W, WNW
Movement of Wind do. do.........	248 Miles.
Fall of Rain	42.6 Inches
Total fall during month.........	42.6 "
Do, do, year	53.02 "
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 2nd Aug.........	0.88 "

SUN, MOON AND TIDES IN BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

HIGH WATER.								LOW WATER.						
Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean time.			Depth on Still			Day of Month.	Bombay Mean time.			Depth on Still	
	Aug.		h.	m.	ft.	in.		Aug.		h.	m.	ft.	in.
Wed.	2	m	0	55	26	4		2	m	6	44	16	9
			1	18a	27	10				7	22a	17	7
Thur.	3	m	1	31	26	4		3	m	7	14	17	3
			1	46a	27	7				7	50a	17	5
Fri.	4	m	2	9	26	2		4	m	7	45	18	0
			2	15a	27	2				8	21a	17	0
Sat	5	m	2	51	25	10		5	m	8	19	18	14
			2	46a	26	7				8	59a	17	4
Sun.	6	m	3	41	25	5		6	m	8	59	19	11
			3	23a	26	0				9	41a	17	4
Mon.	7	m	4	45	25	1		7	m	10	2	20	11
			4	18a	25	5					53a	17	4
Tues.	8	m	6	4	25	6		8	m	11	32	21	7
			5	19a	24	11							

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Aug.		Sunrise		Sunset
"	2 (Wednesday)	" 6h. 16m.	"	7h. 14m.
"	3 (Thursday)	" 6h. 16m.	"	7h. 14m.
"	4 (Friday)	" 6h. 17m.	"	7h. 13m.
"	5 (Saturday)	" 6h. 17m.	"	7h. 13m.
"	6 (Sunday)	" 6h. 17m.	"	7h. 12m.
"	7 (Monday)	" 6h. 18m.	"	7h. 11m.
"	8 (Tuesday)	" 6h. 18m.	"	7h. 11m.

PHASES OF THE MOON:—

First Quarter	1916 Aug.	7d.	2h.	35.6	a.m.
Full Moon	" "	13d.	5h.	30.3	p.m.
Last Quarter	" "	20d.	6h.	22.8	p.m.
New Moon	" "	28d.	10h.	54.7	p.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 2nd August 1916, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Multan has had 0.68in., Rawalpindi 0.11in., Lahore 0.15in., Hissar 1.80in., Ambala 0.75in. and Delhi 0.22in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is in excess at most places. Day temperature is below the average except at Multan where night temperature is in defect.

The United Provinces.—Nearly general rain has fallen; Agra has had 0.18in., Mainpuri 0.11in., Jhansi 1.54in. and Cawnpore 0.24in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity and temperature are nearly normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Jaipur records 0.81in. of rain. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Day temperature is in excess at Karachi and Mount Abu and normal or in defect elsewhere.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Bhuj has had 2.30in., Dwarka 0.36in., Veraval 0.39in., Rajkot 0.59in., Bhavnagar Para 0.43in., Surat 1.93in., Ahmedabad 0.24in. and Indore 0.55in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is in excess at Deesa and Neemuch.

The Central Provinces.—Nearly general rain has fallen; Jubbulpore has had 1.55in., Saugor 0.33in., Hashangabad 1.92in., Akola 0.72in., Amraoti 0.11in., Nagpur 0.29 and Chanda 1.28in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is in defect at Chanda and in excess at Saugor.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been general; Bombay has had 4.34in., Ratnagiri 4.00in., Mormugao 2.20in. and Karwar 1.83in. Skies continue heavily clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Malegaon has had 0.14in., Sholapur 0.52in., Belgaum 0.45in., Aurangabad 2.06in. and Hyderabad 0.91in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Day temperature is in excess at Malegaon and normal or in defect over the rest of the division.

General Remarks.—Widespread rain has fallen over the greater portion of the reporting area. It has been somewhat heavy in Cutch, south Gujarat, the south United Provinces, the north Central Provinces and the Konkan. The depression over Cutch lies today on the south Kathiawar coast and affects weather in Gujarat, the Konkan and the north Bombay Deccan. The Bay depression has moved inland and conditions in the United and the Central Provinces and on the north Madras coast are unsettled.

Nearly general rain is likely on the west coast of the Peninsula, the Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad, fairly general in Gujarat, Kathiawar and local in the Punjab, Rajputana, the United and the Central Provinces. A few falls may occur in Mysore and on the north Madras coast.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 a. m. on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd of August 1916.

STATIONS	Temp. in Shade.		Humidity.	Rainfall.		
	Maximum of past 24 hours	Minimum of past 24 hours	8 A. M.	Past 24 hours	Total 1st June to date.	Departure 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire ..	—	—	..	—	—	—
Do. (Aug.) ..	..	..	..	—	..	..
Jask ..	99.2	86.0	86	—	0	—0.00
Do. (Aug.) ..	..	..	..	—	..	..
Muskat ..						
Do. (1st Aug.) ..	92.8	85.3	68	..	0	—0.17
PUNJAB—						
Multan ..	107.0	78.5	91	0.68	1.87	—1.83
Rawalpindi ..	82.4	76.8	86	0.11	11.14	6.49
Lahore ..	80.9	78.7	90	0.15	17.15	9.48
Hissar ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ambala ..	84.7	75.3	77	0.75	16.10	3.83
Delhi ..	88.0	77.0	83	0.22	8.72	—3.04
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra ..	91.7	79.9	87	0.18	12.57	—0.22
Mainpuri ..	85.1	78.3	88	0.11	18.14	7.42
Jhansi ..	92.0	75.2	92	1.54	18.65	0.86
Cawnpore .	88.6	77.5	87	0.24	23.70	13.83
Allahabad ..	83.6	80.9	80	0.04	32.92	15.45
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad ..	109.7	83.8	69	0.01	0.05	—1.24
Karachi ..	90.0	82.7	77	0.03	6.26	2.03
Ajmer ..	81.6	76.5	80	..	8.89	—1.06
Jaipore ..	84.5	75.1	91	0.81	6.63	—3.78
Kotah ..	91.8	75.6	77	..	13.57	0.29
Mount Abu ..	79.2	70.4	87	0.07	11.27	—18.85
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj ..	87.4	76.5	91	2.30	5.60	—3.03
Dwarka ..	83.8	79.7	100	0.36	3.50	—6.09
Veraval ..	82.9	79.6	90	0.39	9.50	—2.00
Rajkot ..	84.7	74.0	95	0.59	12.30	—4.04
Bhavnagar Para ..	83.8	77.8	90	0.43	5.70	—1.62
Surat ..	86.5	76.7	96	1.93	27.01	—1.02
Ahmedabad ..	94.4	74.5	98	0.24	8.22	—9.10
Deesa ..	99.0	81.2	81	0.84	3.47	—8.72
Neemuch ..	89.7	76.6	84	0.01	14.92	1.50
Indore ..	83.9	74.1	91	0.55	19.12	3.03
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore ..	87.3	77.3	79	1.55	22.30	—5.26
Saugor ..	88.0	73.0	95	0.33	14.16	—8.52
Hoshangabad ..	83.7	74.4	84	1.92	19.39	—3.52
Khandwa ..	87.0	77.1	92	..	15.74	1.27
Akola ..	89.8	74.5	93	0.72	20.53	4.57
Amraoti ..	85.3	74.5	92	0.11	[illegible]	—0.19
Nagpur ..	87.8	76.1	87	0.29	23.67	—0.08
Chanda ..	82.1	76.0	94	1.28	23.07	—2.27
Raipur ..	87.2	77.8	90	0.08	21.02	—3.26
KONKAN—						
Bombay ..	80.8	76.0	95	4.84	53.76	8.99
Ratnagiri ..	80.1	73.9	83	4.00	60.63	15.46
Mormugao ..	82.5	76.0	96	2.20	75.96	12.79
Karwar ..	83.6	74.5	93	1.83	76.79	—3.60
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon ..	91.8	73.3	86	0.14	10.29	0.71
Ahmednagar ..	82.1	70.5	86	0.00	15.05	7.42
Poona ..	81.4	71.3	92	0.05	9.62	—2.64
Sholapur ..	83.5	71.1	86	0.52	17.25	7.97
Bijapur ..	83.0	70.3	90	0.03	9.34	3.78
Belgaum ..	72.9	69.7	90	0.45	17.36	—7.93
Aurangabad ..	83.2	71.0	93	2.06	25.64	13.46
Nizamabad (Indur)	79.0	72.7	85	0.08	19.21	—0.58
Hyderabad ..	81.1	71.3	83	0.91	21.30	10.63
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore ..	83.0	74.7	91	1.21	74.30	—3.72
Calicut ..	73.0	75.2	95	0.49	65.24	—1.54
Cochin ..	81.6	76.2	83	0.07	50.17	—1.86
Colombo ..	84.9	71.3	93	0.22	21.65	8.79
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam ..	70.8	75.0	95	0.75	26.77	15.74
Bellary ..	81.8	73.5	75	0.09	9.56	5.79
Cuddapah ..	87.3	79.0	82	0.07	12.47	5.24
Madras ..	92.1	75.9	87	0.28	8.16	1.88
Bangalore ..	80.3	66.8	92	0.14	12.98	5.66
Coimbatore ..	84.2	71.4	81	0.23	6.17	2.17
Trichinopoly ..	88.2	78.2	72	..	13.01	9.15
Negapatam ..	90.3	79.5	82	..	6.81	3.32

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors, of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 2nd August 1916 was 29.754 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .031 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

LINCOLN SENTENCED.

3 YEARS' PENAL SERVITUDE FOR EX-M.P.

Trebitsch Lincoln, the ex-M.P., was tried on July 4 at the Old Bailey on two charges of forgery and two of obtaining money by false pretences, and was sentenced to three years' penal servitude.

The facts recently disclosed in the police court were repeated by counsel, and in evidence Lincoln repeated his request for witnesses from the Admiralty to be called. He said he did not know why these gentlemen were afraid of facing him.

Lincoln did not go into the witness-box, but addressed the jury and asked them to take no notice of what he said at Bow Street. He said he was guilty then because he expected the authorities to wake up and realise that they had done him an injustice, but they had not done as he expected. It must have cost them £10,000 to have brought him there. If he were not married he should thoroughly enjoy this, his last adventure. "This great British Lion," he said, "which is going to defeat the greatest military Power on earth, is trembling and shaking before I. T. T. Lincoln."

He was found guilty, and sentenced to three years' penal servitude as stated above.

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COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

Liverpool, Aug. 1st.

		Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool		6,000
" " " on Spec. & for Exp.		300
" " Sales of East Indian		250
" " Imports		5.000
Mid. Americans		8.12—7
Egyptian F. G. F.		11.75—5
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)	Oct.	13.16—6
	Jan.	13.42—
New Orleans 10 a.m.	Oct.	12.95—5
	Jan.	13.28—

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Aug. 2nd.

Total Imports 15,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	To-day's opening price.	
August	8.02	+7
Aug.-Sept.	8.00	
Sept.-Oct.	7.99	
Oct.-Nov.	7.99	
Nov.-Dec.	7.95	
Dec.-Jan.	7.95	
Jan.-Feb.	7.95	
Feb.-Mar.	7.96	
Mar.-Apl.	7.96	
Apl.-May	7.96	
May-June	7.96	
June-July	7.95	
July-Aug.	7.94	

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Aug. 1st.

Months.	To-day's closing price.	
August	7.95—11	
Aug.-Sept.	7.93—7	
Sept.-Oct.	7.92—7	
Oct.-Nov.	7.92—7	
Nov.-Dec.	7.88—8	
Dec.-Jan.	7.88—7	
Jan.-Feb.	7.88—6	
Feb.-March	7.89	—5
March-April	7.89	
April-May	7.89	
May-June	7.89	
June-July	7.85	
July-Aug.	7.89	

CLOSING EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES.

Liverpool, Aug. 1st.

Months.	To-day's price.
Aug.	11.32—16
November	10.96—8
January	10.95—7

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Aug. 1st.

M. G. Bengal Good	6.00	—10
" " Fully Good	6.15	
" " Fine	6.30	
" No. 1 Oomra Good	6.65	
" " Fine	6.95	
" Broach Good	6.80	
" " Fully Good	7.95	
" " Fine	8.10	
" Scinde Good	6.05	
" " Fully Good	6.20	
" " Fine	6.35	

MANCHESTER MARKET.

Liverpool, Aug. 1st.

Cloth:—Steady-Disappointing but fair Indian demand.
Yarns:—Slow.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Aug. 1st.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	3,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	Nil.
" " to Continent	Nil.
Futures at New York October	13.30
" " January	13.56
Spot Cotton at New York	13.35
" at New Orleans	13.13
Futures at New Orleans October	13.18
" " January	13.40
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	9½
Demand Bills	4.75.50
Silver Commercial Bars	64

MONEY MARKET.

London, Aug. 1st.

Bar Silver Spot	30½—1/16	
Closing Tone of Silver:—Nothing doing—Steady.		
Discount, Bank of England Rate 6 per cent. since 13th July.		
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	5⅝	Unchgd
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	5⅞	
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	6⅛	
" " " " 6 "	6⅜	
Interest day to day loans	4½	
" 7 day market loans	4¾	
Bills on Madras Rs. 3,02,000 at 1-4 3/32.		
Consols 2½%	59½—⅛	
Rupee Paper 3½%	49¾	Unchgd.
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loan	70½	do.
Government Securities 3%	60⅜+⅛	
Ex. On London at Paris Francs	28.14	Unchgd.

WAR LOANS.

London, Aug. 1st.

3½ % 1925—1928	£87⅞+⅛
4½ % 1925—1945	95 7/8 Unchgd.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Aug. 1st.

WHEAT.	
Wheat Choice White Karachi per 492 lbs. C. I. F. Augt.-Sept. Sellers	62+6d.
SOUTH AMERICAN	
Rozario Santa Fe—61½lbs. Sept. Value	61/6 unchgd.
AUSTRALIAN.	
South Australian April	65 unchgd.
Victorian April	67 unchgd.
BARLEY.	
Karachi Barley July-Augt. Sellers	50 unchgd.
SEEDS.	
Rapeseed, Ferozepore, usual Bold 416 lbs. 85% ex-Ship July-Augt. Nominal	59/3 unchgd.
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship. July-Aug. Nominal	60 unchgd.
Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship. Aug.-Sept.	76/6+6d.
Toria Rapeseed:—Sept.-Oct. Paid	64+1s.
LINSEED.	
Linseed Calcutta Aug.-Sept. Nominal	75
COTTONSEED.	
Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) July-August. Sellers	12-5-0 unchgd.
METALS.	
English Best Selected Copper	£122+½
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£109—2
Copper Braziers	£145 Unchgd.
Yellow Metal	14½
Hard Spelter	41
Tin Plates I.C. Coke 14 x 20, 112 sheets per box weighing 90lbs. C.I.F. Liverpool	18/9
Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. 4 o/o F.O.B. Liverpool	£26-5-0
Pig Iron No. 1, Gartsherrie	£6-4-6
FREIGHT.	
Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal.—Nominal.	
JAVA SUGAR.	
Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta, Aug.-Dec. Value	21/4½
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi, Aug.-Dec. Value	21/6
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Aug.-Dec. Value	23/4½
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi, Aug.-Dec.	23/6
Tone—Firm. Value.	
RUBBER.	
Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure August-Sept Sellers	2/8¾ unchgd.
Plantation First Latex Crepe Augt. Paid	2/2½—2¾

STATEMENT OF SHIPMENTS TO INDIA.

London, July 13th.

By Mail.

TO CALCUTTA.	
Cotton Piece-goods. (in yards.)	
Bleached and White	23,015,000
Unbleached and Grey	45,171,000
Dyed and Colored	2,697,000
Printed	4,016,000
Twist and Yarns (in lbs.)	
Dyed and Bleached	211,000
Unbleached and Grey	72,000
Total Shipments of Salt .. Tons	7,000
TO RANGOON.	
Cotton Piece-goods. (in yards.)	
Bleached and White	2,268,000
Unbleached and Grey	1,048,000
Dyed and Colored	1,092,000
Printed	2,358,000
Twist and Yarns (in lbs.)	
Dyed and Bleached	92,000
Unbleached and Grey	7,000
TO MADRAS.	
Cotton Piece-goods. (in yards).	
Bleached and White	3,762,000
Unbleached and Grey	3,530,000
Dyed and Colored	635,000
Printed	2,197,000
Twist and Yarns (in lbs.)	
Dyed and Bleached	421,000
Unbleached and Grey	371,000
TO BOMBAY.	
Cotton Piece-goods (in yards.)	
Bleached and White	57,382,000
Unbleached and Grey	17,500,000
Dyed and Colored	13,609,000
Printed	18,447,000
Twist and Yarns. (in lbs.)	
Dyed and Bleached	653,000
Unbleached and Grey	718,000
TO KARACHI.	
Cotton Piece-goods. (in yards.)	
Bleached and White	14,066,000
Unbleached and Grey	594,000
Dyed and Colored	2,751,000
Printed	4,448,000
Twist and Yarns. (in lb.)	
Dyed and Bleached	100,000
Unbleached and Grey	8,000

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, Aug. 2.

The market to-day ruled firm owing to a bullish Bureau condition report of 72.3.

Broach opened at 309½ and advanced to 310½.

A large business has been put through in new crops, Japanese houses buying.

Some business was also done in September, Akolas.

Ready cotton is in fair demand.

We quote:—
September, Akolas, 275.
January, Akolas, 285½.
January, Bengals, 242.
April, Broach, 309½.

Messrs PATEL BRO'S. MID-DAY QUOTATIONS.

Growth.	Fine.	F.G.	Good.	Delivery.
M. G. Broach	..	..	307	Apr. 1917.
M. G. Bengals	252	239½	—	Jan. "
Do.	236	—	—	Sept. 1916.
M. G. Sind Punjab	—	—	—	—
M. G. Khandesh	268	—	—	Jan. 1917
M.G. Wardha Hinganghat.	..	..	..	..
M. G. Nagpore	—	—	—	—
M. G. Akola Khamgaon	282	—	—	Jan. 1917.
Do.	272	—	—	Sept. 1916.
Do.	—	—	—	—
M. G. Oomravati	..	..	..	..
H. G. Westerns	..	..	326	Aug. 1916.
M. G. "	..	..	332	"
H. G. Bhagalcote	..	..	..	..
H. G. Compta Hubli	..	..	345	A./S. 1916.
Saw Ginned Dharwar	—	—	319	"

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE CO., LD.

Market Quotation for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

Colaba, 2nd August, 1916, 5-30 p.m.

Growths.	Super-fine.	Fine.	Fully Good.	Good.	Delivery.
Bengals (M.G.)	..	255	243	..	25th Jan. 1917
	247	238	226	..	Ready
Bengals (M.G.)	—	—	—	—	
Scinde-Punjab (M.G.)	..	232	222	..	Ready
	..	261	249	..	Ready
Khandesh (M.G.)	..	272	..	..	25th Jan. 1917
Jalna (M.G.) G.S.	..	..	256	..	Ready
Barsee (M.G.) G.S.	..	..	285	..	Ready
Wadhwan (M.G.)	..	310	—	..	Ready
Do. (H.G.)	..	300	—	..	Ready
Indore Ujjain (M.G.)	—	—	—	—	
Akola M. G. (Fair Staple)	—	—	—	—	
	..	278	266	..	Ready
Akola Kghm. Karanja (M.G.)	..	275	..	..	Sept.
	..	285	..	..	25th Jan. 1917
Oomrawatee Descriptions (M.G.)	..	275	263	..	Ready
	..	280	..	..	25th Jan. '17.
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (M.G.)	..	278	266	..	Ready
	..	283	..	..	25th Jan. '17
Yeotmal (M.G.)	..	282	270	..	Ready
	..	286	..	..	25th Jan. '17
Nagpore Kampti (M.G.)	..	287	275	..	Ready
	..	289	..	..	25th Jan. '17
Wardha H'ghat (M.G.)	..	289	277	..	Ready
	..	295	..	..	25th Jan. '17
Broach (M.G.)	..	287	280	..	Ready
	—	—	—	309	25th April '17.
Surat (M.G.)	—	—	—	—	
M raj (M.G.)	—	—	—	348	Ready & Sept.
Mathia (M.G.)	—	259	247	..	Ready
Bhagalkote-Bijapur (M.G.)	—	—	—	325	Ready & Sept.
Sawgd. Dharwar	—	—	—	325	Ready & Sept.
Westerns (M.G.)	—	—	—	333	Ready & Sept.
" (H.G.)	—	—	—	326	Ready & Sept.
Compta (M.G.)	—	—	—	345	Ready & Sept.

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AND PRODUCE.

Aug. 2.

The following are the receipts of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds, by rail and sea into Bombay during the 24 hours up till 6 p.m. on 1st August, 1916:—

Cotton	1,829	Bales.
Wheat	23,597	cwts.
Linseed	45,860	"
Rape, Rai and Mustard Seed	3,034	"
Ginjellyseed	2,056	"
Poppyseed	40	"
Groundnuts	3,389	"
Castorseed	16	"
Rice	2,180	"
Myrabollams	119	"
Cottonseed	3,012	"
Gram	1,066	"
Joowar	2,856	"
Maize	4	"
Barley	11,085	"

EXCHANGE.

Banks' Selling Rates:—
T. T. Ready .... 1s. 4d. to 1s. 4 1-32d.
D. D. Mail .... 1s. 4 1-32d. to 1s. 4 1-16d.
T. T. Forward .... 1s. 4 1-16d. Sept.
Banks' Buying Rates:—
Credits 3 Months' Sight Ready ...1s. 4 13-32d.
Do. do. Forward .... 1s. 4 7-16d. Sept.
Do. 6 m-s Ready .... 1s. 4 21-32d.
France 3 m-s do. .... 194½.
60 d-s Hongkong .... 153.
Do. Shanghai .... 209½.
Do. Yokohama .... 154½.

BULLION.

	Rs.
English Bar Gold	26-12-0
Australian do.	26-4-0
Bombay do.	25-10-0
English Shield Sovereigns	17-0-0
English Dragons	16-0-0
Silver ex-duty Ready	77-2-0

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, Aug. 2nd—4 p.m

Ready.	Bazaar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	38 8 0	5 14 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	38 0 0	5 13 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	38 8 0	5 14 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	6 9 0	6 15 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	6 6 0	6 12 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	6 14 0	7 4 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	8 14 0	9 4 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	8 8 0	8 14 0
Teelseed, White 85.15	46 0 0	....
" Gajar 75.25	45 0 0	....
" " 50.50	43 0 0	....
" Black	37 0 0	....
Poppyseed, White	7 4 0	7 14 0
Groundnuts	45 0 0	....
Mowraseed	4 4 0	4 7 0
Java	33 0 0	4 14 6
Forward.	Rs. a. p.	
Wheat April-May	6 3 1½	
Linseed May	9 10 7½	
Java Aug.-Sept.	4 15 0	
Linseed Sept.	9 9 7½	
Rapeseed April-May	7 8 0	
Wheat Aug.-Sept.	6 1 6	

Castorseed. Tone quiet but steady.
Ready .... Rs. 7-8, R. D. per cwt.
Cottonseed. Tone quiet.
Rs. 26, B. T. per candy.

SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, August 2.

The Cotton Mill Share Market opened under a great deal of bustle and owing to rains business was greatly handicapped as it was to be put though inside the hall within a limited space. The rates displayed an upward move and, transactions were recorded on a large scale in an regular manner.

Tata Iron and Steel Deferred shares stood almost stationary.

In Mill shares for August delivery Davids were placed at the prices varying from Rs. 512½ to Rs. 517½, Fazulbhai from Rs. 592½ to Rs. 615, Standards from Rs. 1,430 to Rs. 1,445, Madhavji from Rs. 1,600 to Rs. 1,610 and Central India from Rs. 2,380 to Rs. 2,400.

Crescent opened at Rs. 156½ but closed at Rs. 175. Currimbhai improved to Rs. 290, Indore-Malwas to Rs. 365, Finlays to Rs. 300, Swas to Rs. 275, Pearls to Rs. 495 and Simplex to Rs. 505.

Bombay Steam Navigation ordinary shares improved to Rs. 280 and Bombay Electric Tram ordinary shares to Rs. 291¼.

Tata Iron and Steel ordinary shares stood in the vicinity of Rs. 170. Deferred were placed between Rs. 762½ to Rs. 772½.

Bank of Bombay shares changed hands at Rs. 1,525.

Eastern Bank shares improved to Rs. 66.

Hydro ordinary shares were placed at Rs. 1,365.

Central India Mining shares were placed in a big lot at Rs. 36¾.

Tapti Valley Railway shares changed hands at Rs. 597½ and Central Provinces at Rs. 117.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Business in 3½ per cent. G. P. Notes of about 2½ lakhs was done at Rs. 75 5/8 (clean pieces).

4 per cent. Port Trust Bonds stood at Rs. 89.

4 per cent. Conversion Loan was quoted at Rs. 91 and Conversion Warrants at Rs. 11.

MESSRS SAMUEL MONTAGU AND CO.

Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co., writing from London on July 6th, say:—

GOLD.

For the sixth time in succession the external movements have been in favour of the Bank of England:—

The following amounts were received by the Bank:—
June 30, £33,000 in bar gold.
July 3, £5,000 in bar gold.
July 5, £1,018,000 in bar gold.
July 5 £40,000 in sovereigns released on Egyptian account.

Withdrawals were made as under:—
June 29 £103,000 in sovereigns for Spain.
June 30 £5,000 in sovereigns for U. S. A.

During the week the net influx amounted to £988,000.

SILVER.

The Market has continued to be apathetic, and prices have tended downward.

The London stock now exceeds ten million standard ounces, and the fact, whilst not any evidence of weakness—for a large proportion of the amount is not at all likely to come into the market has rather discouraged outside buying, such as from the Indian Bazaars. The main cause of the heaviness of the market is a certain amount of selling by Banks dealing with China, which, together with normal supplies from America, has met the demand for coinage—a demand necessarily urgent and continuous.

It is reported from New York that "another cause which is operating in favour of silver is the universal rejection by the Mexican people of the Carranza currency, and their hoarding of silver. One large copper producer informs us that out of their monthly pay roll 25 per cent. of silver disappears each month from circulation."

It will be noticed from the figures below that the silver reserve of the Indian Treasury has increased rather substantially between the 22nd and 30th June. Whether this is due to the addition of newly purchased silver or some easing off in the drain of Rupees is naturally not stated, but it should be noted that the increase of silver reserve was less than the increase in the total note issue during the period.

The last three Indian Currency Returns received by cable give details in lakhs of Rupees as follow:—

	June 15.	June 22.	June 30.
Notes in circulation	6,787	6,868	7,113
Reserve in silver coin and bullion	2,054	2,130	2,364
Gold coin and bullion	1,235	1,240	1,251
Gold in England	1,192	1,192	1,192

The stock in Bombay consists of 4,500 bars as compared with 4,700 bars last week.

No shipment was made from San Francisco to Hong Kong. Statistics for the month of June are appended:—

Highest price for cash	32 7/8
Lowest price for cash	30
Average price for cash	31,060

Quotations for bar silver per oz. std.:—
June 30, 31. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.
July 3, 31. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.
July 4, 30 3/4. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.
July 5, 30 1/2. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.
July 6, 30 1/4. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.
Bank Rate 5 per cent.
Bar Gold per oz. std. 77/9.
French gold coin per oz. nominal.
U. S. A. gold coin per oz. nominal.
Average for the week 30.7.

The quotation to-day for cash is 1 3/16 below that fixed a week ago.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC RETURNS.

Comparative Statement of Traffic Earnings for week ending 29th July 1916.

Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company.

(Incorporated in England.)

	Total for the week.	Total to date.
	Rs.	Rs.
Approximate earnings for week ending 29th July, 1916.		
G. I. P. Rly.	17,68,100	3,34,86,459
A. D. C. Rly.	48,600	10,19,597
B. K. Rly.	5,100	94,578
C. B. Rly.	6,800	1,61,633
Total	18,28,600	3,47,62,267
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 29th July, 1915.		
G. I. P. Rly.	12,42,680	2,67,69,134
A. D. C. Rly.	46,435	8,57,036
B. K. Rly.	5,251	61,983
C. B. Rly.	5,136	91,065
Total	12,99,502	2,77,79,218
Inc. or Dec. G. I. P. Rly.	+5,25,420	+67,17,325
A. D. C. Rly.	+2,165	+1,62,561
B. K. Rly.	—151	+32,595
C. B. Rly.	+1,664	+70,568

Central Provinces Railways.

	Total for the week.	Total to date.
	Rs.	Rs.
Approximate earnings for week ending 29th July, 1916.	8,500	1,98,500
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 29th July, 1915.	4,520	1,04,699
Increase or Decrease	+3,980	+93,801

Dhond Baramati Railway.

	Total for the week.	Total to date.
	Rs.	Rs.
Approximate earnings for week ending 29th July, 1916	1,500	34,265
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 29th July, 1915	1,604	29,029
Increase or Decrease	—104	+5,236

Note—Corrected with audited figures upto 31st May 1916.

BATTLE OF JUTLAND.

A JAPANESE ADMIRAL'S APPRECIATION

Rear-Admiral Saneyuki Akiyama, of the Japanese Naval General Staff, who is on a special mission to England at present, whither he has come from Russia, is going on to France and Italy. Discussing the Jutland fight Admiral Akiyama said:—

Even when I saw the first announcement of the battle I was convinced that it only meant one thing—a British victory, but on studying Admiral Jellicoe's dispatch I find that the battle of Jutland was the most brilliant victory and the greatest success ever achieved by the British Fleet, though it must be said that the Germans fought very well, and put forward their utmost effort. The reasons for my view are:—

(1) The superior force of the British Fleet was very well concentrated on the battlefield from its distant bases. This is a most difficult operation in naval warfare, and constituted Admiral Jellicoe's first strategic gain in the battle.

(2) Neither on the battlefield as a whole nor in any part of it was there any strategical or tactical mistake committed by the British Commander-in-Chief or any of his subordinate commanders.

(3) The British Fleet remained master of the battlefield and has maintained the effective control of the sea.

(4) The German losses are much heavier than the British. It is a common thing in discussing a battle to see which side had the heavier loss, but this loss is not the principal element of the result of war, and the victor may often lose more than the vanquished. Anyhow, I am sure that the German losses are much greater than those reported by Admiral Jellicoe.

Although I was responsible for the preparations of the plans for the Tshushima battle, the conditions as to both distance and weapons have so entirely changed that I found it difficult to make a comparison of the two actions.

I firmly believe that the German Fleet cannot again take the sea, for their loss in battle-cruisers and light cruisers is so great that it is impossible for them to employ their Dreadnoughts and other capital ships that need the support of smaller vessels of great speed.

Admiral Akiyama added that the strength of the Russian Fleet in ships, men, and efficiency had doubled within a year.

PRINTED AND COLOURED GOODS.

DISPUTE AMONGST MERCHANTS.

A dispute has arisen amongst the members of the Bombay English Coloured and Printed Piece-goods Merchants' Association as to whether a seller is entitled to compound interest on the value of the goods undelivered at the end of the Hindoo year. The facts of the case can briefly be summarised as under:—

A member of this Association, Mr. Chaturbhoj Sheevji, who is also the Chairman, had sold in Samvat year 1970 certain goods to two of the members, Mr. Ramdas Girdhar and Mr. Premchand Vrajlal. According to the rules of the Association the value of the goods was debited to the buyers' account either on date of delivery or, when no delivery was taken within eight days from date of sale, on the eighth day. The rules of the Association provide that payment shall be made on the 17th day for retail goods and on the 11th day for wholesale goods, from the date the goods are debited, in default of which the buyer shall pay interest at nine per cent. As is customary in the trade the accounts were made up with compound interest, as nothing contrary to this procedure is mentioned in the rules of the Association. To this the abovementioned buyers took objection, contending that the sellers were not entitled to compound interest as no mention is made to that effect in the rules, and also because the entry of interest was not made in the books of the seller at the end of the year. The dispute was ultimately referred to their Association and the Committee decided that the seller was entitled to charge compound interest. This judgment caused an uproar amongst petty dealers who were unwilling to bear the interest on the interest, and a requisition signed by 80 members was sent to the Secretaries requesting them to call a general meeting of their Association to reconsider the resolution of the Committee. The Secretaries accordingly, with the previous sanction of the Committee, convened a general meeting, when after much discussion of the question involved, the consideration thereof was postponed. At the adjourned meeting a point of order was raised by a member asking the Chairman, Mr. Pudumsey Liladhur, to decide whether the appeal was in order inasmuch as those members who were not originally parties to the dispute had signed the requisition. The Chairman, after hearing the arguments of the members on the point of order raised, ruled that the requisition was out of order. This decision has again been the subject of further dissatisfaction and a fresh requisition signed by the same number of members has been sent to the Secretaries protesting against the said ruling and requesting them to call a general meeting again to reconsider the matter.

It appears that no steps have been taken by the Secretaries so far, and it remains to be seen how matters take their course. It is, however, believed that, in view of the fact that the opposing party is in the majority, an amicable settlement will be arrived at shortly, by which the said resolution of the Committee will not be entered in the books, and the buyers and sellers will be at liberty to arrange such matters between themselves individually. This will not mean a victory for the buyers as the sellers will enforce payment on due date or make the buyers agree to the payment of compound interest.

BANK OF MADRAS.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Aug. 2.

The Bank of Madras rate of interest remains unchanged.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

Aug. 1st.		
Salsette	Armitage	Aden, July 27
Banca	Phillips	Sourabaya, July 6
Canton Maru	Katyaino	Muroran, July 18
Aug. 2nd.		
Newholm	McGlang	Put back from sea
Knowsley Hall	Mackenzie	Liverpool, July 4
Queda	Piggot	Bassein, July 19

DEPARTURES.

Aug. 2nd.		
Salsette	Armitage	Aden
Singaporean	Sanderson	Bushire and Mahomera
Linga	Cutbush	Karachi

The following vessel obtained her port clearance yesterday.

Chakla	Allen	Busreh, via Karachi

The following vessel began to load yesterday.

Steamer Canton Maru for Kobe, etc.

Aug. 2.

S. S. Salsette:—The P. and O. S. N. Company's English mail steamer Salsette, 2,388 tons, Captain A. B. Armitage, arrived in the harbour on Tuesday from Aden, which port she had left on the 27th ultimo, with the English mail of the 14th ultimo, a general cargo and 50 passengers.

S. S. Banca:—The P. and O. S. N. Company's steamer Banca, 3,144 tons, Captain G. Phillips, arrived in the harbour yesterday from Sourabaya, which port she had left on the 6th ultimo, with a general cargo and sugar and 1 cabin and 1 deck passengers.

S. S. Canton Maru:—The Japan Line steamer Canton Maru, 1,862 tons, Captain K. Katyaino, arrived in the harbour on Tuesday from Muroran, which port she had left on the 18th ultimo, with a cargo of timber.

S. S. Knowsley Hall:—The Ellerman Line steamer Knowsley Hall, 2,105 tons, Captain W. Mackenzie, arrived in the harbour yesterday from Liverpool, which port she had left on the 4th ultimo, with a general cargo.

S. S. Queda:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Queda, 4,944 tons, Captain H. G. Piggot arrived in the harbour yesterday from Bassein, which port she had left on the 19th ultimo, with a general cargo and rice.

S. S. Newholm:—The steamer Newholm, 2,194 tons, Captain A. McGlang, sailed on Monday from the Bombay harbour for Southampton and Hull via Karachi, this vessel has put back from sea on account of breakdown in the engine room.

S. S. Chakla:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Chakla, 1,727 tons, Captain L. S. Allen, will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour for Busreh via Karachi and intermediate ports, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Linga:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Linga, 951 tons, Captain H. M. Cutbush, sailed yesterday from the Bombay harbour for Karachi, with mail, a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Salsette:—The P. and O. S. N. Company's steamer Salsette, 2,391 tons, Captain A. B. Armitage, sailed yesterday from the Bombay harbour for Aden, with mail, a general cargo and 30 passengers.

Wednesday, 2nd August, 1916.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A. Marmagoa		J. F. & Co
B. Llandudno	Owen	W. & A. G. & Co
C. & K. Clan Gordon	Walker	J. F. & Co
D. & E. Yeboshi Maru	Kushimoto	N. Y. K.
F. Miguel de Larranaga	Ferns	W. & A. G. & Co
G. Kiang Ping	Uodin	M. M. Shirazi.
H. Singaporean	Sanders	J. M. & Co
N. Rotenfels	Taylor	W. & A. G. & Co
P. Saigon Maru		O. S. Kaisha

HARBOUR WALL.

Sabarmati	B. S. N. Co
Kaveri	
Irrawadi	

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Karoa	Handcock	M. M. & Co
4 Inaho Maru	Gawa	O. S. K.
5 Bahrein	Bonnett	M. M. & Co
6 [illegible]		M. M. & Co
9 Banca		P. & O. S. N. Co
10 & 11 City of Marseilles	Lowe	K. N. & Co
14 Chakla		M. M. & Co
15 Lawoe	Dehorwe	H. S. Shostri

H. D. D.

Gallia	Capt. Saltar
Ozavia	M. M. & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK

3 Mandala	Swanson	P. & O. S. N. Co
4 Olympia	Andrews	W. & A. G. & Co
5 Ujina		M. M. & Co
6 Kashmir	Irving	P. & O. S. N. Co

M. W. D. D.

Mahanadi	B. S. N. C

VESSELS IN THE STREAM

Baroda		M. M. & Co
Benvenue	Addison	W. & A. G. & Co
Canton Maru	Katyaino	N. Y. K
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Bhimji
Knowsley Hall	Mackenzie	K. N. & Co
Newholm	McGlang	W. & A. G. & Co
Queda	Piggot	M. M. & Co

EXPORTS.

Aug. 2.

FOR LONDON.

Mandala (s) 2 bales goat skin, V. Esmail and Co.; 5 bales calf skin, V. Esmail and Co.; 10 bales goat and sheep skin, A. Abdoola and Co.; 11 bales goat and sheep skin, H. A. Oomer; 2 bales deer skin, H. A. Oomer; 8 bales goat and sheep skin, A. Cassam; 30 bales goat and sheep skin, M. J. Joomabhoy and Co.; 9 bales goat and sheep skin, R. M. Kooka; 65 cwts. gum Arabic, S. Khetsee and Co.; 25 cwts. wet dates, S. S. Renbim; 9 bales calf skin, M. J. Joomabhoy and Co.

Kashmir (s) 7,650 cwts. ginjelly seed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Mandala (s) 2 bales woollen carpets, D. Radharam; 2,103 cwts. ghatty gum, R. Damjee and Co.; 51 cwts. gum kadaya, R. Damjee and Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Olympia (s) 115 bales wool, E. Dossa and Co.; 109 bales wool, V. Oomersee; 8 bales wool, B. Balabdas; 67 bales wool, B. Hurbham; 35 bales wool, A. H. Bundally; 51 bales wool, R. Agarchand; 24 bales wool, M. Balia; 2,000 cwts. saltpetre, Ralli Brothers; 29 bales wool, J. Rajmal; 156 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

City of Marseilles (s) 100 bales cotton, O. Velji; 212 bales cotton fly, K. Visram and Co.; 254 bales cotton waste, K. Visram and Co.; 298 bales linseed oil cake, F. F. Campbell and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Olympia (s) 1,625 cwts. groundnuts, Bombay Company; 498 cwts. mustard seed, John Fachiri; 1,982 cwts. lentils, John Fachiri; 4,002 cwts. castor seed, M. B. Kaisha; 180 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 125 cwts. gum olibanum, P. Jethabhoy.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Rotenfels (s) 400 cwts. buffalo horns, E. Mahomed and Sons.

FOR YOKKAICHI.

Saigon Maru (s) 2,800 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

Inaho Maru (s) 100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR OSAKA.

Saigon Maru (s) 800 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 100 bales cotton, T. Yuasa; 300 bales cotton, Bruel and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Saigon Maru (s) 200 bales cotton, H. Surajmal and Co.; 586 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co.; 500 bales cotton, T. Yuasa; 100 bales cotton, H. Rambhagat and Co.; 500 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 300 bales cotton, K. Devchand and Co.; 200 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 200 bales cotton, C. Bomanji and Co.

Inaho Maru (s) 500 bales cotton, G. Dossa and Co.; 200 bales cotton, H. Surajmal and Co.; 900 bales cotton, T. Yuasa.

FOR HONGKONG.

Kiang Ping (s) 225 cwts. gum chesabole, Ebrahim and Co.; 138 cwts. gum olibanum, Ebrahim and Co.

IMPORTS.

Aug. 2.

S. S. Kashmir from London, Agents P. and O. S. N. Co. 6 boxes bar gold, 4 boxes coins, 22 cases tyres, 340 cases 12 hogsheads gin, 2 cases silicate of soda, 43 cases motor car and parts, 9 cases musical instruments, 211 cases claret, 35 cases geneva, 3,562 cases 6 casks brandy, 32 cases empty bottles, 20 cases ammonia gas, 104 cases 250 crates tiles, 410 cases medicine, 81 cases boots and shoes, 8 cases perfumed spirit, 2 cases carbolic acid crystals, 5 kegs borax, 4 hogsheads 225 cases wine, 39 cases flavouring essence, 40 cases lime juice, 1 case sulphuric acid, 2 cases nitric acid, 2 cases formelin, 27 cases varnish, 2 cases colour, 1 case aluminium sheets, 242 cases cheese, 32 cases hams and bacon, 33 drums linseed oil, 10 cases 6 casks vinegar, 5 cases perfumery, 32 cases syrup, 465 cases biscuits, 119 cases confectionery, 34 bales paper, 20 cases jelly powder, 25 cases cocoa powder, 1,407 cases O. stores, 25 cases chocolate, 20 cases jam, 380 kegs W. lead, 80 drums colza oil, 10 kegs R. lead, 35 cases rose pest, 21 cases dried plums, 20 cases emulsion, 338 cases provisions, 1 drum 29 cases 1,530 kegs paint, 1 bale carpets, 8 bales canvas, 93 cases 2 bales tobacco, 7 cases umbrellas, 115 chests tea, 10 cases cigars, 207 cases soap, 5 cases umbrella furniture, 3 cases woollen goods, 26 cases cotton goods, 5 cases cotton and woollen goods, 22 cases 20 bales yarn, 60 cases cigarettes, 44 cases mixed tissue, 9 cases woollen yarn, 5 cases silk goods, 12 bottles mercury, 20 casks 10 packages ivory, 4 cases clocks, 43 cases saffron, 2 cases chlorine di ethyle, 11 cases pipe clay, 13 packages gelatine, 10 cases lemon squash, 4 casks disinfectant fluid, 5 cases leather, 16 cases eau purea, 25 casks chalk.

S. S. Banca from Sourabaya, Agents M. M. and Co.—39,206 bags sugar, 1 case salted fish.

HIGH LIFE
THE TRUE TEST
OF RELIABLE TIMEKEEPERS.

Full Jewelled, Lever,
Sterling Silver Rs. 30.
Ditto with Radium Dial.
Rs. 35.
Catalogue on application.
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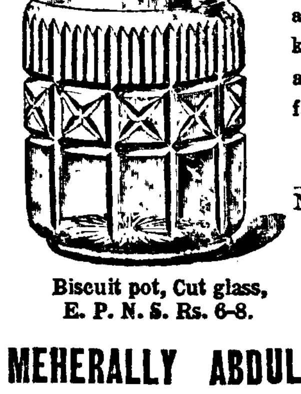

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" xxx .. 20 0
" xx .. 17 0
" x .. 14 0
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Autograph .. 18 0
Cannon .. 15 8
Spalding's—
Spalding Record 20 0
" Century 18 0
Bussy's—
Demon 5 .. 22 0
" 1 .. 20 0
" 4 .. 12 8
Match Balls—
Duke's Colonial, No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 7

Rs. a.
Practice Balls—
Special Crown .. 2 8
Success .. 1 8
Special .. 0 12
BOMBAY SPORTS DEPOT,
Mahamadi Mahal, Dhobi Talao,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

WORK DURING THE WAR.

The thirty-first annual report of the Bombay Light Horse remarks that the year was necessarily entirely dominated by the war. It was not the privilege of this Corps to proceed on active service, inasmuch as it has been definitely laid down that the work of Indian Volunteer Corps lies in India itself. Failing participation in the war as a unit, the Corps has endeavoured to meet every call upon it and also to prepare itself and all its members for whatever demand might arise. It has however been able to be of some assistance in secondary fields in dealing with the emergencies arising out of the war. It has constantly assisted in embarkation duties in Bombay, particularly in shipping horses and mules; in this way it has relieved Government of the necessity of retaining a regular Cavalry unit in Bombay. It has also provided escorts for prisoners of war on many occasions. It has, in addition, furnished very considerable drafts to the Indian Army Reserve of Officers and to other portions of his Majesty's forces. Practically 25 per cent. of the strength of the Corps is now on active service in one or another of the various theatres of the war. Moreover, a spirit of very real service has animated all ranks, leading to a much greater concentration on efficiency and a much more ardent desire to attain a higher standard of usefulness. This has extended to every rank and every unit; it may fairly be claimed that the Corps is far more efficient than at any previous period in its history.

MONSOON TRAINING.

From April 1st to the break of the rains daily parades were held at the Riding School for the special instruction of recruits and for those who were in need of further individual training. With the break of the monsoon the Commanding Officer's parades were held twice weekly, and on all occasions there was an unusually large attendance of members. These parades were held either on the sands at Churchgate or on the open maidan.

Twice weekly dismounted instructional drill was held either in the Town Hall or in the Skating Rink for all ranks and in particular for recruits. These dismounted drills provide an opportunity for individual instruction which is not available when the cold weather, with its many activities, has set in. At the inspection by the G. O. C. Bombay in 1915 it was apparent that more attention might advantageously be paid to fire control and to the rapid selection of good fire positions. Musketry training was therefore made a special feature of the monsoon exercises. New landscape targets were purchased and members were practised in the rapid picking up and description of enemy positions, the control of fire, the theory of rifle fire, and in everything appertaining to effective fire action and fire control. The value of this instruction was seen later when it was possible to test it by work in the open country and also at the Range. The figure of merit in musketry attained by the Corps was remarkably good, the record showing—

Marksmen	39
1st Class Shots	51
2nd Class Shots	5

This represents 41 per cent marksmen, a figure which has been approached by very few Volunteer Corps. The percentage of marksmen in "A" troop was 52 and nearly half the troop consisted of recruits.

Much attention was also given to the new sword exercise although the pattern of sword furnished to the Corps is not suitable for use in the new practice.

ROAD RECONNAISSANCES.

A detailed road reconnaissance in the northern part of the Island was held on the 24th of August starting at Mahaluxmi and finishing at Mahim. Occasional road reconnaissances were also made by Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers in the north-east of the Island, where great changes are being carried out in connection with the development of the Port and the operations of the Improvement Trust. Towards the close of the monsoon a further and more detailed reconnaissance was made through Mahim to Santa Cruz, thus revealing to members the condition of the Salsette country before the rains have entirely ceased.

COMBINED TRAINING.

The cold weather training was distinguished by the combined manoeuvres at Deolali conducted under the personal supervision of the G.O.C. Bombay Brigade. These extended over three days and were carried out in conjunction with the Bombay Volunteer Rifles and the 2-6th Devon Regiment, then stationed at Deolali. It would be of great advantage if these combined exercises under the direction of Regular Officers, in new country, and carried out in conjunction with other Arms, could be more frequently practised.

A SPECIAL CAMP.

The manoeuvres at Deolali were followed immediately by a special training Camp at Santa Cruz. In 1914, on the outbreak of the war, a general desire was expressed that the Corps should immediately proceed to raise itself to the highest possible standard of efficiency. It is a matter of common knowledge that the efficiency of any volunteer corps is almost entirely conditioned by the number of days in each year which it can spend under canvas. It was therefore determined to hold a camp of exercise at the beginning of the season as well as the official camp at the end of the season. This experiment was repeated in 1915 to the great benefit of the Corps. The Camp was held from the 13th November to the 27th of November and in connection therewith a week-end bivouac was carried out on the 21st and 22nd November when all ranks were practised in the construction of rapid field entrenchments under the direction of Captain Festing R.E. A tactical scheme was carried out in conjunction with the Volunteer Rifles on November 27th. This camp was held under field service conditions and at the entire expense of the members of the Corps.

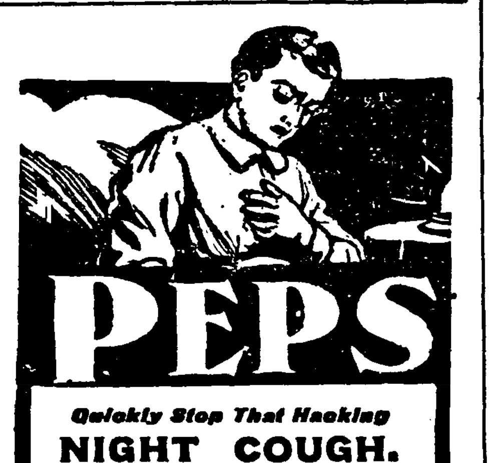
STANDING CAMP.

The support accorded to the standing camp at Santa Cruz was disappointing. This camp was established so that the members of the Corps might have a convenient and economical place of residence at Santa Cruz, to compensate in some measure for the rapid increase in the cost of maintaining horses in Bombay. The camp is almost ideally situated on land leased by the Corps and is very carefully laid out and maintained. It has a riding school in close proximity and the Bombay Hunt is near at hand, also the Rifle Range. It is only by steady practice over the Salsette country that members of the Corps can hope to become horsemen in the real sense of the term. The Officer Commanding hopes that much more use will be made of this camp in the future so that it may become in all essentials the real training centre of the Corps.

THE OUTLOOK.

The Officer Commanding desires to express his gratitude to all the Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers and men who have laboured to improve the efficiency of the Corps during the past season. The thanks of all are in special measure due to Major Wallis, 20th Deccan Horse, who is now attached to the Corps. In past years the Military Department have been able to spare the services of a Regular Officer for some part of the drill season to act as Adjutant. The value of this assistance cannot be over-estimated.

There is naturally amongst most members a keen desire to take a more active personal share in the prosecution of the war. In the conditions of India, however, it is quite impossible that more than a certain proportion of the staffs of the various offices can be spared. Business organisations must be carried on and already most staffs have been reduced to the minimum. Those members, therefore, who, whilst anxious to proceed on active service find themselves tied to Bombay, must remember that they also serve who only stand and wait; every man who prepares himself for whatever call may be made upon the Corps, either individually or collectively, is doing all that in him lies.



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MAHOMEDAN ELECTORATE IN CENTRAL DIVISION.

FIVE CANDIDATES FOR ONE SEAT.

(Associated Press.)

POONA, Aug. 2.

Keen interest is being evinced by the Mahomedans of the Central Division in the coming election of a member for the Bombay Legislative Council. It is understood five candidates are in the field. The electoral roll published by the Government last January holds good. Nomination papers must be presented for attestation before the attesting officers of districts at 11 a.m. on the 16th August. The following are the names of the five candidates standing for election:—Mr. Ebrahim Haroon Jaffer, Moulvi Rafiuddin Ahmed, Mr. Gardarali Pathan of Dhulia, Mr. Haji Suleiman Abdul Wahed and Mr. Ebrahimji Adamji Peerbhoy. As already announced the election takes place on the 14th September.

MURDER OF MR. PRIESTLEY.

THREE SENTENCED TO DEATH.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Aug. 2.

Of the four men who have been tried by Mr. Frizelle, Sessions Judge of Lahore, for the murder of the late Mr. Priestley, three have been convicted and sentenced to death subject to confirmation by the Chief Court. The fourth accused, who turned approver, has been discharged. The case was heard in camera.

IRELAND, INDIA AND THE EMPIRE.

AN ADDRESS BY MR. HERBERT BURROWS.

A lecture on "Ireland, India, and the Empire" was given by Mr. Herbert Burrows at the morning meeting of the South Place Ethical Society on Sunday, July 2.

After dealing with the past and present history of Ireland, and avowing himself an extreme Home Ruler, Mr. Burrows went on to discuss the question of India, applying to it the same fundamental principles which he had laid down with respect to Ireland. The Indian problem was, he said, an enormous and a difficult one and could not be neglected, or else it might solve itself in a way unpleasant to England. He personally did not believe that, because of India's contributions in men and money to the war, the British Government would as a matter of course give India much of what she desired in the way of self-government. There might perhaps be an extension of provincial autonomy, a small widening of Indian representation on the legislative councils and the Viceroy's Council, but England would still retain the dominating upper hand. She would keep, as she had kept, the pax Britannica between the different races and religions. The ideal of the extreme Home Rulers, of whom he was one, was a very far-off ideal. Many things were necessary of accomplishment before India would rule herself as a free, complete, and self-governing nation without interference from outside. Education must be liberally and impartially extended in accordance with the best Indian ideas, and the fixed idea of race-superiority must be given up. These were matters for England. As regarded the Indians themselves, the rigidity of caste must be relaxed, and Hindus and Mahomedans must mix more freely together. All this must be the growth of years, and must proceed from the educated convictions of Indians themselves. Without it national unity was impossible. He attached no importance to the theory of "fitness for self-government." England should make a public declaration to the world that she was in India, not for her own advantage, but for the good of India herself, and that at the earliest possible moment—to be decided by friendly and peaceful consultation with the best representatives of Indian thought—she would withdraw her government from the country, while helping in the interval by every means in her power the self-development of India. These were the fundamental principles which should apply equally to Ireland and to India, and to every part of the Empire—free self-government and self-development as free and equal partners in a federation of free States. The only alternative was forceful domination—and the wise man would have no hesitation in making the fruitful choice.

CALLS TO THE BAR.

SUCCESSFUL INDIAN CANDIDATES.

Fifty-eight gentlemen were called to the Bar at their respective Inns of Court on July 5. Of these the following twenty-nine were Indians:—

LINCOLN'S INN.

Ahmad Kamal, Mohommad Jan Khan, Edinburgh and Allahabad Universities, B.A., and M.A.; Muhammad Hassan Rana, M.A., Edin.; Mohammad Husai Qazi, B.A., LL.B., Emmanuel Coll., Cambridge; Sardar Gian Singh Marwah; Debendra Kumar Mitter, London Univ.; Kandallu Lakshmana Venkataraman, London and Madras Univs., B.A.; Muhammad Nur Alam, Punjab Univ, B.A.; Kahan Singh Sautha, London Univ.; Jashbhai Chhotalal Patel, London and Bombay Univs., B.A.; Darab Khurshedji Petigara, Bombay Univ., B.A., LL.B., a vakil of the High Court of Bombay.

INNER TEMPLE.

Khajeh Nazimuddin, B.A., Camb.; Torick Ameer Ali, Oxford.

MIDDLE TEMPLE.

Hormusjee Bomanjee Motafram, B.A., Cam.; Chelunkuri Durma Rao; Nezamuddin Khan; Tirath Singh; Sampuran Singh; Shankar Lal Dariwal, B.A., Punjab Uni.; Khwaja Ahmed Ali.

GRAY'S INN.

Mohammad Mustafa Khan; Debendra Nath Sen, B.A., Calcutta, London Univ.; Mahadeo Parashuram Chitale, B.A., Bombay, and London Univ.; Jules Mahabir; Perianan Sundaram, B.A., LL.B., Emmanuel Coll., Cambridge; Chuni Lal Anand, B.A., Punjab, and London Univ.; Maung Kun, B.A., Calcutta, and London Univ.; Mahashankar Jeshankar Avashia, B.A., Bombay, and London Univ.; Khawja Firozuddin Ahmad, B.A., Allahabad, and London Univ.

INDIAN STUDENTS AT OXFORD.

The following Indian students have taken honours in the final schools at Oxford University:—

Natural Science.—Class 3.—Pherozeshah J. Panday, Lincoln (Botany).

Modern History.—Class 2.—Mahomed S. A. Hydari, Balliol; Shamaldharee Lall, Exeter; Ramkrishna P. Patwardhan, New College. Class 4.—Sudhindranath Gupta, Balliol; Mohamed Y. Imam, Non-Coll.

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CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR THURSDAY, THE 3RD OF AUGUST, 1916.

BEFORE MR. JUSTICE MACLEOD.

In the Division Court No. 43.

CHAMBER MATTER FOR DISPOSAL (IN CHAMBERS.)

In re Indian Cos Act VII of 1882—Little and Co. In Re the Indian Specie Bank Ld (in liquidation) v. John Sanders Slater Official Liquidator, Parties concerned. J S 15-7-16.

FOR CONSENT DECREE (IN COURT.)

197-16.—Bhai K & G, Khimji Visharm, a firm v. Ratiram Joharmal, a firm, Captain & V.

FOR FURTHER DIRECTIONS AND COSTS ON COMR'S. REPORT.

114-16.—Captain and V, Bai Jetbai, widow v. Bai Mongibai, widow.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

112-15.—Edgelow G W & Co., Sakinabai v. Ardesir M Madan, and ors, Matubhai J & M, Payne and Co., Merwanji K & Co., Part Heard.

131-14.—Payne and Co., Cassamally Jairajbhai Peerbhai & anr v. Ardesir M Madan and ors, Matubhai J & M, Edgelow G W & Co., Smetham B & Co., Merwanji K & Co.

SHORT CAUSES.

662-16.—Ragh N & Co., Tricumdas Assoo, a firm v. Narandas Shamji, Surajmal & Co.

738-16—Surajmal and Co, Bai Lalabai v Keshavji Cooverji, Pocha and Co.

741-16.—Sm B & Co., Haji Ali Mahomed Haji Cassam v. Somabhai Mulchand and anr, Edg G W and Co.

668-16—Crawford B and Co, The Comptoir National D'Escompte D'Paris and Co. v Ebraim Peer Mahomed and Co a firm, Payne and Co.

661-16—Nadirshaw and D, Jamnadas Parbhudas and anr v Alli Mahomed Sulleman, Mulji and Tha.

690-16—Bhai K and G, Khimji Vishram a firm v Nitanand Umanand a firm, Captain and V.

LONG CAUSES.

1379-15.—Kanga & S, Ramjanally Bhaloo v. Rahimtoolla Ismail Tijoriwalla, Edgelow G W & Co.

1388-15.—D J Mantri, Balcrishna Balshet Gangan v. Laxmibai alias Radhabai, widow, and ors, S A Tyabjee, Subnis and G.

857-15.—Mulla and M, Messrs Doongersey Versey & Co., a firm v. Hooseinkhan Ahmedkhan, & ors, Judah and S.

1159-15.—N C Dalal, Chandulal Valamji v. Javerchand Pitamber, Motichand and D.

1462-15.—Dastur and Co., The Narsingirji Mfg Co., Ltd. v. Bholabhai Nanabhai, and ors, Edgelow G W & Co.

536-14.—Edgelow G W & Co., Mansukhbhai Bhagubhai a firm v The Bombay Steam Navigation Co, Ltd, Little & Co.

1247-14.—Smetham B & Co., Dayaram Mangamal v. Kedarmal Chandrabhan, Jamsetji R and D.

153-16.—Judah and S, Doming Vas v. Jackeria Cassam alias Jackeria Baboo, and anr, Tyabji D and Co.

47-15.—Little & Co., The Indian Specie Bank, Ld., (in Liquidation) v. Nagindas Harjiwandas Nanavati, Hiralal & Co.

1357-14.—J R Vallis, Ramprasad Laxmishankar v. Pasmal Salvador Nunes, Mulla & M.

BEFORE MR. JUSTICE KEMP.

In the Division Court No. 40.

SUMMARY SUIT FOR DISPOSAL IN CHAMBERS.

777-16.—Payne & Co., The Standard Bank, Ltd. v. Bomonji Kaikhusru Bomonji.

FOR JUDGMENT (IN COURT.)

410-16.—Motichand & D. Dharamchand Anandji & Co., a firm v. Jamnadas Girdhar, Bhimji & Co.

FOR FINAL ORDER.

187-15.—Jeh G & B, Gullam Abbas Tyaballi v. Hassanalli Tyaballi, & anr, Payne & Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES

712-14.—Matu J & M, The Official Assignee of Bombay v. Dayal Purshotam, Tyabji D and Co., Settled.

549-15.—Payne and Co., Ichalal Jagmohandas & anr v. Kahandas Jamnadas, a firm, & ors, Edgelow G W & Co., Part Heard.

545-16.—Mehta D and L, Baburao Sakharam Jadhav v. Hirilal Bhaishanker & ors, Rustomji and G.

1296-15.—Maneck Dastoor & Co., (for a pauper)—Haji Hassan Reza v. Haji Mahomed Hassan Amamoo.

1209-15.—Little and Co., Abdul Razak bin Abdul Gafoor v. Mahomed Hoossein Dalvi, Captain and V.

1447-14—Bhimji and Co, Anandroa Bhicaji Subnis v Napu Patramal and anr, Judah and Solomon.

644-15.—Jamsetji R & D, Pokhurmull Moorlidhar, a firm v. Kanayalal Anupsing, a firm.

482-15.—Mirza M & M, Narranji Waghji v. Keshowji Waghji, & ors, Madh K & Ch, Tyabji D & Co., Ardesir H D & Co.

18-13.—Jamsetji R & D, Khialdas Ramdas, a firm v Lalla Dukhbhaiyanlal.

S C Ct 460-16767-15.—Bhimji & Co., Shrinivasdas Sitaram, v. Harkisondas Rambhagat, & anr, Mulla & M.

1337-15.—Payne & Co., Lakhaji Dollaji & Co., a firm v. Hakmaji Motaji & Co., a firm, Dikshit D & P.

197-15.—Shroff D & D, Jamnadas Tricamdas v. Mullibai, widow, v. C P D'Cunha.

1075-15.—Jehangir M & S, Rose Mary, widow, & ors v. Bomonji Rustomji Contractor, Mulla & Mulla.

1049-15.—Dik D & P, Jivanbhai Jaganath Jariwalla v. Abdul Gafur Abdulla, & anr, Ardesir H D & Co.

397-15.—Edg G W & Co., Nathoo Karson v. Bapuji Jamshedji Dubash, & anr, Dubash & Co.

345-15.—Dubash & Co., Bapuji Jamshedji Dubash v. Nathoo Karson Mistry, Edgelow G W & Co.

143-14.—Payne & Co., Nandramdas Mathuradas, a firm Abdialli Abdul Kadar, & ors, Captain & V.

BEFORE MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.

In the Division Court No. 46.

FOR DISMISSAL.

280-15.—Daph F & D, Karim Mahomed Abdul Kadar v. Haji Ahmed Kassam Haji Dosal, & anr, Vachha & Co.

327-16.—Mulji & Tha, Bhaidas Vallabhdas, & ors, v. Chabildas Bhagwandas, & anr, Ragh N & Co., Moti & D.

FOR FURTHER DIRECTIONS AND COSTS ON COMR'S. REPORT.

981-15.—Jehangir S M & H, Alexander Francis, & anr v. Ibrahim Dossabhoy & anr, Mans H M & Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSE.

362-15.—G H Dalal, Chhotalal Ranchordas, & ors v. Mohanlal Purshotamdas, & anr, Mehta D & L, Part Heard.

SHORT CAUSE.

565-16.—Ard H D & Co., Haji Ahmed Haji Hassam Dada v. Mahomedally Hassanally, & ors, Payne & Co.

LONG CAUSES.

1441-15—N. C. Dalal Boridas Fozmal a firm v. Sawa Tekhcand and ors, Mirza M and M.

742-16—Pandia and Co, Laxmibai widow v Radhabai, Dubash and Co.

39-16.—Payne & Co., The Official Assignee of Bombay v. Look Jassun bin Abdul Wahale, Bhai K & G.

215-16.—Captain & V, Shapurji Sorabji Kavarana, & ors v. Ebrahimbhai Kadibhai, Mehta D & L, Little & Co.

138-16.—Vachha & Co., Gangadas Mulji v. Haji Ali Mahomed Jalal Saji, & anr, Surveyor & Co.

137-16.—Mehta D & L, Messrs. Shivji Gordhan, a firm, v. Hassan Chelwassetty Gundasetty & Bros., a firm, & anr, Hiralal & Co.

1238-15.—Mirza M & M, Ahmed bin Essa Khalifa v. Rustom K R Cama, and ors, Payne and Co., Dastur and Co.

188-16.—Purnanand & Co., Madhowji Hirji v. Jagsey Khimji, a firm, & anr, Captain & V.

257-16.—Bhai K & G, Dayabhai Tapidas, & ors, v. Khimji Walji, & anr, Ard H D & Co.

57-16.—Ragh N Co., Shehroor Vithal Narayen Kamat v. Narsinha Marthu Bhandary & anr, Bhai K & G.

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CRICKET AT HOME.

INDIAN STUDENTS BEAT ESSEX CLUB

GUNESEKARA IN ALL-ROUND FORM.

The Indian Students on July 6, met and beat the Essex Club on the county ground at Leyton, though there was just a chance after nine wickets had fallen for 86—twelve aside played—that the home XI, might pull the game out of the fire. Batting first, the visitors scored 91 before the second wicket fell, Gunesekara playing fine cricket and hitting seven 4's in his 61. Once his partnership with Dr. Cherry had been broken the wickets fell rapidly, and the venture closed for 156. Lt. C. H. Douglas (brother of the Essex captain) secured seven wickets for 32 Dr. Holton three for 42. The Club opened badly, only Dr. Cummings preventing a complete collapse. He was the eighth to leave at 80, claiming just one-half of this number. Thompson left six later, and then the veteran, Borradaile and Atkinson—the Old Forester, who is home wounded—added 31. The Indians fielded keenly, and won by 39 runs. Gunesekara secured four wickets for 34; Tata, who also plays for Hampstead Montrose, took three for 39, and Pratapsinhji a nephew of the Jam Sahib of Nawanagar, and Cherry two each for 12. Scores:

INDIAN STUDENTS.

H. Gunesekara, b Holton	61
O. Worrell, st. Cooper, b Cockett	0
Dr. W. J. Cherry, c Thompson, b Douglas	24
K. S. Pratapsinhji, b Holton	19
J. Chenoy, b Douglas	4
M P. Bajana (Capt.) c Cooper, b Douglas	2
Dr. J. J. Brown, c Landur, b Douglas	10
Dr. R. J. Tata, c Thompson, b Holton	0
Prince Abdul K. Karin, b Douglas	12
S. G. Gayatond, c Borradaile, b Douglas	4
C. Shuja-ud-din, c Thompson, b Douglas	6
M. Bux, not out	1
Extras	13
Total	156

Second Innings.—Shuja-ud-din c Hodges, b Holton, 11; Chenoy, st. Cooper, b Douglas, 31; Pratapsinhji, c and b Cockett, 4; Bajana, not out 51; Cherry, not out, 2; extras, 5. Total (3 wkts), 104

ESSEX CLUB.

Dr. A. P. Cummings, b Tata	40
F. E. Lander, c Tata, b Gunesekara	2
R. W. Patmore, b Gunesekara	4
Rev. C. F. Hodges, b Tata	1
E. E. Cockett, c and b Gunesekara	7
Lt. C. H. Douglas, c Chenoy, b Gunesekara	0
Dr. F. W. P. Holton, b Cherry	15
Campbell G. Hulton, b Pratapsinhji	6
O. R. Borradaile (capt), b Cherry	14
A. Thompson, c Bajana, b Pratapsinhji	0
Lt. M. P. Atkinson, b Tata	22
H. E. A. Cooper, not out	0
Extras	6
Total	117

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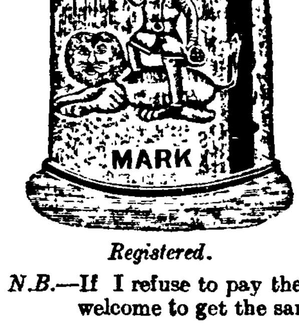

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Hindu: 4th of Shravan Sud, 1972.
Mahomedan: 3rd of Shawal, 1334.
Parsi: 27th (Asman) of Bahman, 1285.
Sunrise, 6 h. 16 m., Sunset, 7 h. 14 m.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

Public Lecture by Mr. Narrain Rai Varma in Gujarati on "Poetry of Lord Byron" hall of the Theosophical Society 6-30 p.m. (S.T.).

Lecture by the Rev. Dr. J. H. Moulton, on "Persia and World Literature," Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Hall 6 p.m.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre. Bandman Varities, at 6-30 and The Schamps at 9-45.

Royal Opera House: Cinema, 6-45 p.m. and 10 p.m.

America-India Cinema: Charni Road, 6-45 to 8-15, 8-30 to 10-0, 10-15 to 11-45.

New Alexandra Cinema: Crawford Market, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Olympia Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 6-30, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Squadron Orders by Lieut-Colonel Sir Stanley Reed, Kt., A.D.C., Commanding,

August 3.

Riding School.—Riding School daily at 7 a.m.

Squadron Parade.—The Squadron will parade this (Thursday) morning the 3rd inst. Rendezvous Church Gate Station 7-15 a.m. Dress.—Khaki shirts, Regimental saddles, no bandoliers.

Signalling Class.—Signalling Class under Major Wallis (I.A.) will be held this week as follows:—

Evenings Thursday, Friday, 6-15 p.m. Rendezvous at the Band Stand except Pali Hill men who will parade at Church Gate Station.

(Sd.) F. C. ANNESLEY, 2nd Lieut.
Actg. Adjutant Bombay Light Horse.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by the Hon. Lieut-Col. P. R. Cadell, C.I.E., Commanding,

August 3.

261. Battalion Duties.—Orderly Sergt. will be furnished by B Coy. during week ending 5th proximo. Next for duty C Coy. Officers Commanding Coys. should send in a list of N. C. Officers detailed to Headquarters by Monday midday each week.

262. Range.—The Miniature Range will be open from 7 to 9 a.m. and from 6 to 8 p.m. on week days except Saturday evenings.

Detail as follows—

B Company, Monday and Friday mornings and Tuesday evenings.
C and D Coys. Monday evenings.
E and F Coys. Friday evenings.
G Coy. Tuesday and Thursday mornings and Wednesday evening.
J Coy. Wednesday and Saturday morning and Thursday evening.

263. Recruits.—There are now vacancies in the corps for suitable men; Intending recruits should apply to the Officer Commanding the Company they wish to join. Recruits drills have commented.

264. Signalling.—A Signalling Class open to any member of the Corps is held at the Volunteer Club at 6-30 p.m. on Tuesdays.

265. Parades.—B Coy. Maxim Gun class every Wednesday, at 7 a.m. at Headquarters.

F Coy.—There will be a parade of all second class shots in the Company for instructions in Musketry every Friday evening at Headquarters at 6-15 p.m. until further notice. Dress Drill order without arms.

G Coy.—There will be a parade for all ranks to-day Thursday 3rd August. Fall in at the Gymkhana at 7-15 a.m. Dress.—Shirts and shorts.

Maxim Gun class every Friday at 7-15 a.m. Dress.—Optional.

267. Application for the appointment of Quarter master Sergeant should be submitted at once to the Adjutant.

(Sd.) C. N. MOBERLY, Major,
Adjutant, Bombay Vol. Rifles.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Corps Orders by Lt-Col. the Hon. J. S. Wardlaw-Milne Commanding,

August, 2.

No. 256.—DUTIES:—

Duties for the week commencing Monday 31st July:—

Orderly Officer for the ensuing week Lieut. A. M. Green.

Orderly Officer next for duty Lieut W. Dunkerley.

Orderly Sergt. No. 1 Coy. Sergt. C. B. Banks.

Orderly Sergt. No. 2 Coy. Sergt. V. Y. Smith.

Orderly Sergt. E. E. Coy. Sergt. H. W. Walton.

No. 257.—PARADES:—

Thursday 3rd inst. 7 a.m. Physical Training Class.

Thursday 3rd inst. 6-45 p.m. lecture by Captain A. D. Curtis, R.G.A., entitled "History of the Royal Regiment of Artillery."

No. 259.—COMMANDS:—

Major M. H. Sowerby having returned from leave assumes command of No. 2 Company, B.V.A., from 1-8-16.

NO. 3 COMPANY, KIRKEE.

PARADES:—Wednesday at 5-15 p.m. Signalling Class. Fridays at 5-15 p.m. and Sundays at 10 a.m.

P. H. RETALLACK, Capt.,
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

POONA VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Corps Orders by Lieut-Col. G. K. Walker, C.I.E., Commanding Poona Volunteer Rifles.

POONA, Aug. 2.

718.—Drill and Instruction.—Parades for the week ending 5th August 1916:—

At Headquarters:—

A Company, Friday at 7-15 a.m. Drill order shirts.

Recruits, Wednesday and Friday at 5-30 p.m.

Buglers, Wednesday and Friday at 5-30 p.m.

Signallers, Thursday at 5-30 p.m.

First Aid Class, Thursday at 6-30 p.m.

At the Engineering College:—

E Company, Wednesday at 5-30 p.m.

At the Central Gymnasia:—

Physical Training Class, Thursday and Saturday at 7 a.m. Running kit.

At Satara:—

Machine Gun parade, Saturday at 5 p.m.

719. Musketry.—The Rifle range will be open for Class Firing at 7-30 a.m. on Saturdays, Sundays and Mondays until further orders. Members wishing to fire should send in their names to the Headquarter office two days beforehand.

The Miniature range at Headquarters is allotted to the Miniature Rifle Club on Monday 7th, Tuesday 15th, Wednesday 23rd, Monday 28th and Wednesday 30th August, 1916 from 7-30 to 9 a.m. and 5 to 6 p.m. each day, for Ladies competitions 1 to 4 and Gentlemen's competitions 4, 5 and 6.

720. Move.—Cr. Sergt. Instr. J. Annett proceeded to Dhulia and Jalgaon on Tuesday the 1st inst. on duty returning on completion.

721. Lectures.—Captain Pakenham Walsh R.E. has kindly consented to deliver lectures on "Field Defences" at Headquarters on 4th, 11th, 18th and 25th August at 7-15 a.m. All members of the Corps should attend. Dress, Uniform

(Sd.) A. R. KEARSEY, 2nd Lieut.,
Adjutant, Poona Vol. Rifles.

NOTICE.

Result of Miniature Rifle Club competitions fired during July 1916:—

Match I Deliberate H. P. S. 100.

Second-Lieut & Adjt. A. R. Kearsey, 88 pts. wins silver spoon.

Match II Rapid H. P. S. 40.

Lt-Col. G. K. Walker	34	1	35	wins silver spoon.
Sergt. A. Robertson	34	1	35	wins silver spoon.
Vol. O. H. L. Napier	34	1	35	wins silver spoon.
Corpl. H. W. Oddin Taylor ...	32	1	33	wins silver spoon.

Match III Snapshooting H. P. S. 15.

Sergt. R. M. Master	15	2	17	wins silver spoon.
Corpl. R. K. Irani	15	2	17	wins silver spoon.

STRING BAND AT THE P. V. M. GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner V.D and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G.I.P. Railway Volunteers, will play a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Band Master, commencing at 6-15 p.m.

HOMEWARD BOUND.

The P. and O. S. S. Medina which connected with the S. S. Salsette which left Bombay on the 17th ultimo arrived at Marseilles on Wednesday, the 2nd instant. All well.

INCOMING MAILS.

The P. & O. Company's steamer Sardinia, with the outward Mails of the 21st ultimo passed Suez at 2 p.m. on Tuesday the 1st instant.

MAILS FOR MESOPOTAMIAN FORCE.

Mails for the Mesopotamia Expeditionary Force, Henjam, Muscat, Fao, Bushire, Koweit, Charbar, Jask, Linga, Bahrain, Bandarabas, Mohomerah, Busra, Guadur, Dubai and Pasni will be closed at the Bombay General Post Office at 7-30 p.m. to-morrow.

THEFT OF A PARCEL ON A MAIL BOAT.

The captain of the steamship Chakala on her arrival at the Bombay harbour from Karachi on Monday made a report to the police that one of the mailbags on board was found to have been pilfered. It is understood that a parcel addressed to Mr. P. Fullerton, Bareilly, was missing.

LECTURE ON "POETRY OF LORD BYRON

Mr. Narrain Rai Varma will lecture in Gujarati at the hall of the Theosophical Society (21, Hornby Road, Fort) this evening at 6-30 p.m. on the Poetry of Lord Byron Mr. J. F. Madan will preside. The lecture is open to the public, and seats will be reserved for ladies.

FATAL FALL OF A DRUNKAND.

A Hindu about twenty-two years old residing on the third floor of a chawl at De Lisle Road, named Dattatriya Sitaram returned home on Monday night in a drunken state and lay down on the verandah to sleep. A camp chair tied across was resting on a wall at his head. Waking up at night he stood on his bed holding the chair and fell down into a gutter 50 feet below. His head struck against the slope of the gutter and he died the next morning.

THEFT OF DYES.

The police has received a report from one Gangaji Khairaj, a dye merchant in De Souza Street that on Sunday last he had locked his godown at 3-30 p.m. Opening it at about 10 a.m. on Tuesday he found two cases of dyestuff, Turkey red, open. One of them contained 100 tins of 1lb. each. The other contained 200 halfpound tins. The contents of 100 tins of the latter and all the tins of the former case had been carried away. The loss is estimated at about Rs. 4,400. The removal of iron bars from a window afforded ingress to the intruder.

PASSENGERS BY THE MAIL.

The following is the list of passengers by the P. and O. Company's s. s. Salsette which arrived in Bombay on Tuesday night:—

Mr J E Kernick; Mr T Williams; Miss Kamble; Miss M G Willan; Miss Horth; Mrs Shorten; Mr E N Tewsley; Mr K C Bannerjee; Mr A G Roberts; Mr D Walker; Mr G H Hubbard; Mr F R R Rudman; Mr J Morton; Mr A C Brown; Mr J B Ewan; Mr J C Forrester; Mr L MacDowell; Mr B Maffesanti; Mr E L Parker; Mr Harman Singh; Mr A S Dott; Mrs Briscoe; Mr A Fisher; Mr D E Welty; Mr H C Nash; Mr D Spencer Hatch; Mr Dwight Ingram; Shamart Khan Rahim Khan, 4 wives, and child; Q-M Sergt Cormack; Mr Hashambhoy Mahomed; Sergt G R Evans; Mr Usman Essa.

INTERCESSION DAY

A Parade Service will be held at the Wesleyan Garrison Church to-morrow evening at 6-30. If it can be arranged a good number of men from the Hospitals will attend. The service will be a quiet one for Intercession with an address. It will be conducted by the Chaplain (Rev. Frank Hart) and the Rev. J. Hope Moulton.

An Intercession Service will be held in the Byculla Wesleyan Church to-morrow evening, at 8-45 conducted by the Rev. R. C. Hutchinson.

There will be an Intercession Service at St. Francis Xavier's Church, Dabul tomorrow followed by a general meeting in the Hall of the Instituto Luso-Indiano.

There will be Solemn High Mass with Exposition of the Blessed Sacrament at 6-30 a.m. and in the evening at 8 p.m. at the Church of Our Lady of Glory at Byculla. His Grace the Archbishop-Bishop of Damaun will preside at the services which will consist of Exposition, Sermon, Prayers for the success of the Allies, and Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

To-morrow the High Mass with the exposition of the Blessed Sacrament at 6-30 in St. Teresa's Chapel will be open throughout the day for adoration and intercessary prayer. In the evening at 6-30 there will be solemn closing of Intercessary service. Rev. Father Goodier will preach.

A general gathering of the Hindu citizens of Bombay will be held at the Nar-Narayan temple, Javer Baug, Kalbadevi Road, on Friday between 9 and 10 a. m. (S. T.), for offering special prayers for the success of British Arms in the present war. Mr. V. A. Dabholkar, Sheriff of Bombay, will preside at the meeting, and Pandit Jadbavji Maharaj will conduct the Service and Hari-kirtan.

THE COLABA MOTOR SMASH.

MR. BINNIE'S EVIDENCE.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, the Third Presidency Magistrate resumed the hearing of the case in which Inspector Spiers charged Mr. L. R. Hearn, an engineer in the employ of the Bombay Port Trust with driving his motor car on the Wodehouse Road in such a rash and negligent manner as to endanger human life.

Mr. E. Ferrers Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, prosecuted, while Mr. J. D. Davar with Mr. P. Godinho and Mr. F. de Souza defended the accused. Mr. K. F. Nariman appeared to watch the proceedings on behalf of Mr. Bapuji Anklesaria, the driver of the taxi car, between which and the accused's car the collision had occurred.

Mr. E. F. Binnie, examined by Mr. Davar, said he had known the accused for just over four years. On the day of the collision they had motored to Ghorebunder and on the way back to Bombay they stopped at the Thana Dak Bungalow for lunch. The flask of whisky which was in the car was empty as the whisky in it had run out in the bag. They therefore ordered a flask of whisky from the bazaar at Thana. Witness had two pegs out of it and the accused had a bottle of beer with lemonade. That was all the drink which he and the accused had that day. Some whisky must still be in the flask because there was more than half left in it.

HOW THE COLLISION OCCURRED.

It was not true that the accused was overtaking the traffic on the wrong side or driving rashly. On Wodehouse Bridge they overtook a gharry on the wrong side, but it was not true that the accused was driving rashly. He was driving painfully slow. He never drove to the danger of the public, during the drive to Ghorebunder and back. They saw the taxi-car in question overtaking a gharry. The gharry was in front and the taxi came round from behind it. The taxi came in sight when it was about fifteen yards in front of them. Up to that point there was plenty of room for them to pass on the left. They were going at ten miles an hour. The moment he (the accused) saw the taxi, he blew the horn and turned to the left. The taxi-driver seemed confused and to witness' surprise he turned to his right. The accused sang out "where is this fool going to"? Seeing that a collision was inevitable the accused turned his car to the right. He cleared the front of the taxi but the back wheel of the taxi caught the front wheel of their car. Witness said he did not know what happened after that. When he recovered he found himself in hospital. The Police did not ask him for a statement at any time. Inspector Spiers came to him in the hospital and asked him if he knew how the collision had occurred, and he replied that he knew that he had got into a motor smash but that he did not know what had happened. Mr. Spiers came a second time and when he told him he had taken up Mr. Hearn for this he (witness) was so thunder-struck by the news that he could not make any reply.

Cross-examined by Mr. Nicholson, the witness said that after he was thunderstruck at what Mr. Spiers said he did not feel disposed to tell him anything. He did not see Mr. Hearn while he was in hospital. It was not till after he went to work ten days after the collision that he saw him. He was not surprised when Mr. Hearn made no inquiry about him but he heard that Mr. Hearn had been making enquiries about him by telephone and through friends.

ADVISED NOT TO COMMUNICATE WITH MR. HEARN.

Mr. Davar informed the Court that the accused was advised by Mr. Godinho not to communicate with Mr. Binnie.

Witness, further cross-examined by Mr. Nicholson, said he saw the accused in the Court-house on the 4th July. He spoke to him for a few seconds, when Mr. Godinho came and said "Don't be seen talking with the accused" or something to that effect. Mr. Godinho advised him not to talk with him.

Re-examined by Mr. Davar, the witness said that on the day he was thunder-struck by what Mr. Spiers told him he did not think the latter asked him to make a statement. He was not positive.

The further hearing was adjourned till the 9th instant.

ALLEGED RECEIVING OF STOLEN PROPERTY,

ACCUSED GIVEN BENEFIT OF DOUBT.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector O'Brien charged Ishwar Surchand, a Hindu, with receiving stolen property namely a piece of brass belonging to the Bombay Garrison Artillery. Mr. B. J. Dhondi defended the accused. The case for the prosecution was that Inspectors O'Brien and Smith were driving along Jagjivan Kika Street on the 25th July, when they saw Gunner Edwardes of the R.G.A. disposing of pieces of brass at the accused's shop. Mr. O'Brien got down and made enquiries, when it was found that the pieces of brass were gun fittings. He arrested Edwardes and the accused. Edwardes, who was employed at Oyster Rock, Colaba, was handed over to the military authorities for his trial on the charge of theft.

The accused Ishwar Surchand said he did not know that Edwardes was a military man. He paid the market price for the brass.

The Magistrate gave the accused the benefit of doubt and acquitted him.

THEFT BY HOSPITAL COOK.

SENTENCED TO FOUR MONTHS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, the Third Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which Inspector Jeffries of the C. I. D. charged Charles Peters, a cook employed at the Freeman-Thomas War Hospital, with the theft of provisions of the value of Rs. 166, the property of the Hospital. Mr. R. S. Pandit, and Mr. Gulam Ali defended the accused.

The Magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

AUTOMOBILE ENGINEER'S COMPLAINT.

FIRST ACCUSED DISCHARGED.

At the Mazagon Police Court, before the Second Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, the hearing of the case was resumed in which Inspector Dalton charged D. S. Sukthanker and P. P. Naidu, formerly clerks in the service of Mr. A. Hyland, an automobile engineer, with criminal breach of trust in respect of certain indent books, a catalogue and a register of customers belonging to Mr. Hyland. Mr. Rustam D. N. Wadia with Mr. De Quadros, appeared for the complainant, while Mr. Joseph Baptista defended the first accused and Mr. S. G. Velinkar instructed by Messrs. Little and Co., solicitors, with Mr. Balubhai T. Desai defended the second accused.

The first accused was discharged. The second accused was charged under section 381, I.P.C., with theft as a servant in respect of certain valuable documents belonging to the complainant.

Mr. Hyland, the complainant, and Deputy Inspector Dalton gave evidence about the search of the premises of the Empire Automobiles on 28th June, and the find of certain documents in a steel filing cabinet under lock and key.

The further hearing of the case was adjourned till the 9th instant, at 3-30 p.m.

ATTEMPT TO COMMIT SUICIDE.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Third Presidency Magistrate, one Parvatibai, a Hindu woman, was charged with attempt to commit suicide. It appeared from the evidence that Krishna Govind, a Custom's peon on duty at the Victoria Bunder, saw the accused trying to commit suicide by drowning herself in the sea at the Bunder. He saved her from drowning. The accused said she wanted to end her life as her husband ill-treated her. She was bound over in a sum of Rs. 50 to be of good behaviour for a period of six months.

MOTOR CAR PROSECUTIONS.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector E. Sheehy charged Framroze H. Mistry with failing to be in attendance on his taxi car No. 4790 on the 10th July on the University Road taxi stand although it was standing first in cab rank. The Magistrate fined the accused Rs. 8.

Inspector Sheehy charged Ravi Narayan, Dorabji B. Saklatwala and Narayan Tukaram with driving their motor cars at an excessive speed on Colaba Road, Queen's Road and in Apollo Street respectively on different dates The Magistrate fined the first two accused Rs. 15 each and the third Rs. 20.

THE CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE.

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—You will kindly publish the following few lines, in your popular paper, regarding the Engineering College, Poona, and the novel ways of admission to it.

I have read all the letters published in your paper about this College and I too had the same experience like your "Graduate" of the 7th July. While I was in the B. Sc. Class I applied to the Principal for forms of application, etc., stating my qualifications. Together with the form of application the prospectus and a form of Medical certificate for physical fitness, (introduced by this Principal about two years ago) were sent in. After filling up the forms duly I posted them to the Principal, of which no receipt is received by me upto this time. According to the rules given in the prospectus the candidates for admission were to be called for a personal interview on or about the 10th of June, the date on which the college term commences. Till that time I received no information regarding my application. Consequently I went down to Poona to see what had become of my application. To my utter disappointment I found that I was not admitted. I learnt there from the Principal that candidates above 22 years of age are not to be admitted, I being 23. Had there been such a rule cited in the prospectus I would not have applied at all and at the same time not incurred an expense of Rs. 5 for procuring a medical certificate. Also there would not have been so many applications (something like 300) and the candidates would have saved their money if this age-limit had been cited in the rules. Out of the above 300 applicants, only a fourth of the number (nearly 80) was called for personal interview. These candidates were expressly ordered to go to Poona with all the necessary provisions, for if they were granted admission, they would have to join the College at once as no leave was to be granted after admission for their provision.

The farce of personal interview was a curious one. Some of the candidates were refused for their appearance or some alleged slight bodily defect. If the candidates are to be selected on qualifications it is certainly better to hold a competitive examination as before and to admit the first 40 who pass the examination. Out of the above 80, only 17 were admitted to the F. E. Class directly and about 30 in the probationers' class—a course not sanctioned by the University. Look at the inconvenience loss of money and time suffered by the rejected candidates who had gone there from all the quarters of the Presidency far and near.

The probationers' class was started by Dr. Allen in 1913, probably without sanction from the University. Even to this class P. E. (passed) students do not get admission though they have every right to be admitted to the F. E. class directly. In this class some smith's and carpenter's work is taught. This is not at all useful for the B. E. (Civil), though it may be of some use for the B. E. (Mechanical).

"Another Civil Engineer" in your back issue says that this class is a great success, but I may assure him that this success is not because of its usefulness, but because it provides sure admission to the College. Yours, etc.

ONE DISGUSTED.

Mr. J. P. Hardiman, I.C.S., has been appointed Custodian for Burma under the Enemy Trading Act, 1915.

SUGGESTION TO G. I. P. RAILWAY AUTHORITIES.

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—Will you please allow me some space in your paper to enable me to draw the attention of the G. I. P. Railway authorities? I really admire you and thank you so much for the space you allow for such Railway matters.

The present "Race Specials" take 3h.-35m. on down journey and 3h.-46m. on up journey, which in Mr. Muirhead's office as G. T. M. used to take no more than 3 hours for either direction. Then there were no "Superheaters" and such big powerful giant locomotives on the G. I. P. Railway and racemongers fail to understand the reason for this. Some years ago I was told by one of the high officials of the traffic department that these Race Specials will not take more than 2h.-45m. in any direction. This has not yet been proved by actual practice. Is it not possible to accelerate the present timings? If the load is too heavy why not make it light or better still, employ two engines?

Last week I read an excellent article by Panolamic, "Locomotive Performances on the G. I. P. compared with other Railways," in the "G. I. P. Railway Magazine." Performances mentioned in this article are decidedly worthy of attention, specially those of Drivers Eduljee Manekjee, Peter Diaz, and Eduljee Cowasjee. Why not select such men and bring them specially to Bombay for such work. Nay, not only that, but if they are not on the active list and have already retired and have been spared by the hand of death, request these men to do their duty towards their old Company by showing their skill and art to their juniors, and offer them a good remuneration in return. I am sure we may expect some wonderful work done on the G. I. P. if such procedure is actually practised. There are no more speed restrictions on this section to-day than they were in "3 hours" timing for Poona. If there is real co-operation of these running departments, I am sure this 2h.-45m. timing can be met with easily and for the reputation of the G. I. P. it must be done in this very season and not put off for the next.

I trust this will catch the eye of persons concerned and we may expect to hear something soon from the G. T. M. (Mr. Rumboll).—Yours, etc.,

1TS CLASS RACE-MONGER.

August 2.

RAILWAY ZOOLUM.

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—With reference to the questions put by Sir D. M. Petit, at the last meeting of the Legislative Council, allow me to point out that the Indian Railways Act expressly provides against any railway company showing any "undue preference" to any class of passengers. The reserving of compartments for European and Anglo-Indian passengers, is the most flagrant violation of this provision. But it cannot be supposed that the Government has sanctioned the violation. The Government itself has no authority to override the legislature.

The railway companies are always anxious to exempt European and Anglo-Indian passengers from railway zoolum. Hence they defy the legislature and reserve compartments for Europeans and Anglo-Indians. And as the Indian passengers take it lying down, the Government does not care to intervene.—Yours, etc.,

MAHALAXMIWALA.

FANS FOR SECOND CLASS CARRIAGES.

A Delhi correspondent writes:—It is a matter of general complaint that the second class compartments of the metre gauge line of B. B. & C. I. Railway, running from Delhi to Ahmedabad are not provided with fans, inspite of there being ample supply of battery and current for lights, which means only an initial cost of few thousand rupees to the company in buying a few fans to fit up the second class compartments with fans. It is also a fact that this part of the country is exceptionally hot and dusty which makes the presence of a fan all the more a greatly-felt necessity.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

HYDRAULIC ENGINEER'S LEAVE SANCTIONED.

A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, when the Hon. Mr. S. C. Barodawalla presided.

The Committee considered a letter from the Municipal Commissioner informing them that Mr. H. J. Trives Smith, Hydraulic Engineer had applied for privilege leave for three months for which he was entitled from the 28th August. In the event of the leave being sanctioned Mr. W. A. Niven, Assistant Water Engineer, was recommended for the acting appointment of Hydraulic Engineer on a salary of Rs. 1,200 per month.

The Committee gave the necessary sanction subject to the approval of the Corporation.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT IN BOMBAY.

V.

RECENT COMMITTEE'S REPORT REVIEWED.

We publish below the fifth of a series of articles reviewing the question of the broadening and liberalising of the constitution of Local Boards in reference to the Report of the Committee appointed by Government to enquire into the matter. The previous articles appeared in our issues of the 13th, 16th and 24th June, and 6th July.

FUNCTIONS.

Section 30 of the Local Boards Act describes the duties "obligatory and discretionary" which the Local Boards have to discharge. It is quite clear from the perusal of the same that the Boards are overburdened with functions which are not purely local. It is more effective to entrust them with a few activities which touch the welfare of the people if real interest is to be created in them. The Decentralisation Commission have made some recommendations to that effect. They held that Plague, Veterinary and Famine Relief Works should be looked after by the Provincial Government. They insisted on a clearer classification of the functions of Local Boards. The Committee, unfortunately, have not given to this question the attention it deserves.

The duties of the local bodies should be confined at present mainly to (a) education in its elementary stages, (b) medical relief and sanitation and (c) communications. With respect to these functions they should be given a free hand and unnecessary interference from outside should be done away with.

The control of education includes divergent functions, (a) the settlement of curricula, (b) the control of establishment, (c) the giving of financial assistance to private or public institutions, (d) and the opening, closing and inspection of schools.

The Decentralisation Commission recommended that rural boards shall be given charge of middle-vernacular schools and of primary education and that sub-district boards should have reasonable latitude in this matter. The Bombay Government expresses its disagreement with the views of the Commission and favoured the continuance of the present system: The Committee have, however, recommended the transfer of control. They have carefully gone into the system which exists in the Central Provinces and have come to the conclusion that the local bodies can discharge that duty equally efficiently. They advocate the creation of a special School Board which should deal with educational questions and support the transfer of the subordinate inspecting agency to the District Board. The Board in their opinion should have general control of all matters connected with education except the curricula which should be reserved for the Education Department. The decisions of the School Board should be subject to the revision of the Council but in all minor matters its orders should be final. The Committee's suggestions deserve to be accepted and it is hoped the Bombay Government will take a more liberal view of the question this time. There is no reason to fear that the step will lead to inefficiency when we have before us the experience of a relatively backward province like the Central Provinces. Besides the Bombay Government will have the right to inspect and remove defects wherever found.

With regard to the control of Medical Relief the Committee's suggestions are similar. They are for the formation of Public Health Committees and the transfer of Medical Service to the District Board. The proposals are commendable and should be given effect to.

As regards "Public Works" the Decentralisation Commission strongly approved of the idea of removing all existing restrictions and giving the Boards complete liberty to prepare and pass their own plans and estimates. They should have their own engineering staff. The Bombay Government in their resolution dated the 16th of May have given out that the question is under their consideration. Let us hope it will be favourably considered.

GENERAL.

The scope of the Committee's enquiry was confined to the existing Local Boards and the most important question of making village the starting point of public life was left outside its province. The Committee, however, have referred to the subject and showed their approval of the recommendations of the Decentralisation Commission. They favour the idea of making experiments in that direction. The village in India has been the chief basic and persistent unit of social polity from times immemorial and the revival of this ancient institution is sure to meet with unqualified success, besides being a potent instrument of political education. Any scheme of financial and administrative devolution which does not accept the village as the unit of administration is bound to be tentative. It is hoped, therefore, the Government of Bombay will make bold to follow the example of Baroda and give to the question the careful attention it deserves.

The adjustment of relations between the District and Taluka Boards is another question which has not been gone deeply into. In this Presidency the Taluka Boards are practically the agents of the District Boards and they have to perform the functions entrusted to them by the latter. Besides they have no financial independence. The Decentralisation Commission were of opinion that Sub-district Boards should have independent resources, separate spheres of duty and large responsibilities within these; while the District Board should possess co-ordinating and financial powers in respect to the district as a whole. The Committee disagree with the view as they think the time is not yet ripe for so drastic a change. Anyhow, greater decentralisation could safely be tried as an experiment and if the Taluka Boards are found capable of efficiently discharging all the functions entrusted to them they may be made financially independent to a certain extent as they are in the Madras Presidency at present.

Continued in Column 5.)

(Continued ffrom Column 6.)

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All matter for publication and letters for the Editor must be addressed to the Editor, simply, and not to any individual by name. All business communications should be addressed to the Manager.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Thursday, August 3, 1916.

THE PRESENT STAGE.

There has been a great deal of discussion, as was inevitable, in regard to the objective of the Anglo-French offensive on the Western Front. Immediately it had begun and before there was time even to get a glimmering of the real intentions of Generals Haig and Foch, the experts as usual flooded the press with characteristic prognostications of an immediate sensational smashing of the German line on the one hand, while others hastened to assure the bewildered public that this was not the deliberate, thought-out plan upon which the Allies had determined, but a casually decided movement enforced by the necessity of seconding the Russian offensive in the East, so as to prevent the withdrawal of reinforcements from France for the assistance of the Austrians, or to relieve the pressure on Verdun. That the latter of the two views was incorrect we maintained from the beginning and we think it must be clear, even to the most intelligent expert, by now that the operations entered upon a month ago do indeed constitute a carefully-considered plan for challenging the power of the Germans to hold their position on the Western Front and to force them if possible, before another winter intervenes, to abandon their present line. That is the larger objective broadly stated. To speculate on the actual manner in which it is proposed to carry it out in detail is merely presumptuous and silly. That is a secret closely confined to the inner circle of the higher commands, possibly only known in all its details and plannings to the generals actually concerned. It may even be that the pre-arranged plans have to be modified or extended from time to time, according to the measure of success attained or by the failure of one lesser command to achieve its objective as quickly as another. If we are not very greatly mistaken, something like that happened at the very outset, when the advance on the French sector of active operations and of the Southern British forces was almost immediately successful, while further North, owing to insufficient artillery preparation, the first stage in a descent upon Bapaume from the North-West failed. Even now too it may be found that the really effective final blow will come from a hitherto unexpected quarter. It is useless to speculate. We must be content with summing up the day-to-day progress of the operations and deduce our conclusions as the course of events gradually unfolds itself.

That the operations on the Western Front have during the last month prevented the possibility of transference of enemy troops from one front to another is obvious, as also that they have relieved the pressure on Verdun; in fact they have apparently put a stop to the entire German offensive on the Meuse. But these, though no doubt calculated for, are more or less incidental to the general plans of the Allies as a whole. In order to appreciate properly the present position of affairs it is necessary to go back to the time of the great war council which sat at Berlin at the commencement of the year. The Central Powers were then faced, as we pointed out at the time with the need to devise a plan that would rescue them at the eleventh hour from a threatened impasse. It was known that the Summer, if not the Spring, would see the commencement of renewed and immensely increased activity on the part of the Allies. What was the Austro-German position? In the West they had wholly failed to defeat the Anglo-French armies. In the East they had won great and spectacular victories, but their power to resist the coming Russian onslaught was dubious in the extreme, unless they could *concentrate* on that task. In the Balkans the most spectacular of all their enterprises, the overrunning of Serbia and Montenegro, had become an empty triumph by reason of the Salonika coup, the success of the Allies' diplomacy and the unknown danger which the factor of the presence of the Anglo-French force at Salonika constituted. Once more they built on the hope of separating the Allies by a smashing blow at one or more of them in detail. Thus the Verdun enterprise and the Austrian offensive on the Italian front were decided upon. If both succeeded, if Paris were at last reached and the Italian plains overrrun, a separate peace could be forced on France and Italy. Then it would have been a simple matter to drive the British out of France and Belgium and to carry on the offensive on the Russian Front. We think there can be no doubt that these were the hopes on which the enemy powers built. What would have been the outcome of their realisation is not worth speculating upon, because they were not realised. The Russians anticipated the crowning success of the Austrian offensive in Italy and it had to be abandoned. The French heroically withstood the terrific onslaughts at Verdun. And thus the Central Powers find themselves at the beginning of August with three months before the winter sets in, desperately fighting for their lives on three fronts, or rather four, since the Russian really constitutes two, while their Turkish Ally has been heavily broken in Armenia. The 1917 class of recruits have been in the fighting line for three months and the diminution of numerical strength is now a stern reality, while it is no secret that the food scarcity is now troubling the German and Austrian headquarter staffs as greatly as anything else. On the other hand, they are opposed to armies that will increase instead of diminishing and which have no anxiety as to the most ample supplies of food, guns and munitions.

The end therefore is obvious. It was obvious before, but it is now more clearly realisable. And it is realised in Germany. A very interesting telegram this morning shows us that the German press, though persistently representing the Anglo-French offensive as a failure, because it has not achieved in a month what they feared might happen in a moment, discusses the point at which the Anglo-French forces will have gained "sufficient room for a strategical break through." And that point, as a matter of actual fact, which there is no blinking, has very nearly been achieved. In actual measurement the British are four miles and the French three miles from it. The strongest positions that formed the most formidable obstacles to the achievement of the objective, which the Germans regard as that at which the British and French generals are aiming, have been taken. The weakest remain, though they will be even more desperately defended. The first month of the offensive has witnessed the achievement of as much as, if not more than, we could have expected. The really sensational happenings are a question of a few weeks longer and possibly only days.

INDIA'S AND THE WORLD'S WHEAT TRADE.

Perhaps no question has been brought nearer home, not only to the belligerents but to the neutral powers of the world, during the present war, which has dragged along its tedious but terrible length to just two years at this very hour, than that of food-supply. Bread is the staff of life; and without bread armies cannot move, much less live. Bread demands for the countries of Europe and the West an immense supply of wheat. It is interesting, therefore, to observe the statistics of the cultivation and yield of this staple food. The countries of the West which grow the largest quantity of wheat are, of course, the United States, Russia, France, Argentina, Canada, Hungary, Rumania and Australia. Thanks to the energy and ability of the recently reorganised Statistical Department of the Government of India, under the direction of Mr. Findlay Shirras, we are able to present a variety of these statistics from the new series of tables relating to wheat, published a few weeks ago. To the merchants trading in this staple commodity it is an invaluable bluebook of reference in more ways than one especially when it is considered that there are as many as 36 tables of a variety of character, carefully prepared and summarised. There are, besides, seven charts, which not only illustrate the exports of wheat from British India, but the annual average wholesale prices of wheat in Karachi, Lahore, Cawnpore, and Jubbulpore from 1897 to 1915; the annual average freight on wheat, and the price of wheat in foreign countries. We need not state that these charts by themselves are a perfect study, which even one not in the trade may intelligently understand and from which he may derive most accurate general information. The preparation of these charts, it should be remembered, is a great statistical work in itself, especially when it is constructed on a mass of statistics which themselves have to be summarised and tabulated. Again, there are three appendices for more immediate reference as to the course which wheat exports and the freight on that commodity have taken since the outbreak of the war. Thus, this brochure of 30 pages with a capital index, is a mine of information not only to the trade, but to the public in general. Without encumbering this article with any great mass of details, we may show some of the broad facts to be gleaned from the statistical tables.

The first table gives us, from 1904-05 to 1914-15, the area and yield of wheat grown in this country and in each province. In the first-named year, the area sown was 2.85 crore acres. This increased in the decennium following to 3.25 crore acres. The extension was equal to an acreage of 40 lakhs, equivalent to 14 per cent. It may be mentioned that at no time up to 1911-12 had the area sown in India reached the large proportion of 3.11 crore acres, the average having been 2.70 crores. Of course the unhappy war gave the greatest impetus to wheat growing in 1914-15, and we shall soon know that it had increased in the following year. We may now exhibit the figures of the largest acreage in the country. The Punjab, it is well-known, is the granary of wheat in India, and next to it are the United Provinces. Here are the figures of acreage for 1914-15:—

	Crore Acres.		Crore Acres.
1. Punjab	1.13	5. Bombay (including Native States)	0.22
2. U. Provinces	0.73	6. Behar & Orissa.	0.13
3. Central Provinces & Berar.	0.34	7. North-West Fr. Provinces.	0.12
4. Central India States	0.31		

We need not mention the minor provinces. The table gives the yield in tons. In 1904-05 there was a crop of 75.82 lakh, in 1914-15, it came to 1.01 crore tons! That signified an increase on ten years of 25 lakh tons, equivalent to 33 per cent. It bespeaks well of the Indian cultivator in wheat that despite fat and lean years, and despite a growth of only 14 per cent. in acreage, there was a satisfactory increase of 33 per cent in the yield. It appears from the second table of variations in the yield per acre that India grew 100 tons in 1909-10. Previously, the five years' average was only 83. But a full bumper crop which spells 100 tons per acre is only phenomenal. It is reached once in 10 years and that not only in India but in all the principal wheat-growing countries. For instance, the United States grew 100 tons, per acre in 1913-14, Canada only last year, Argentina in 1906-07, Australia in 1908-09 and Russia in 1912-13. Judging from the yield and the variations, it might be safely stated that the average of yield in India for the last five years is better every way than during the preceding quinquennium. It was 92 and more against 83. Looking at the yields of the other countries, it might be further observed, that the variations in their yield are a great deal more fluctuating than those in India. Let us give the figures for the last five years ending 1914-15, of the other five principal wheat-growing countries:—

	U. States.	Canada.	Argentina.	Australia.	Russia.
1910-11	75.0	87.5	72.5	70.7	51.6
12	95.5	85.6	81.3	91.3	75.8
13	91.1	88.1	51.6	81.5	100.0
14	100.0	65.1	80.2	81.0	69.2
15	99.1	100 0	92.6	—	86.8

Now look at India's variations:—

1910-11	96.1
12	93.0
13	95.3
14	85.2
15	93.0

Table 5 is very informing inasmuch as it tells the trader which are the sowing and harvesting seasons of wheat. Let us take the five countries just referred to:—

	Sowing time.	Harvesting time.
South Russia	S.O.	July-A.
Central Russia & Poland.	Mar.-A.	Aug.
North Russia	Mar.-A.	S.-O.
United States, Winter ...	Aug.-O.	May-July.
United States, Spring ...	F.-Aug.	June-Aug.
India	O.-D.	Mar.-May.
Argentina	May-S.	N.-Jan.
Canada	Ap.-May.	July-S.
Australia	Ap.-June.	D.-Jan.

Coming to Exports of Indian Wheat, we may exhibit the figures for 1914-15, both quantity and value, as under:—

	Quantity in lakh tons.	Value in million £.
1. British Empire.		
U. Kingdom	6.02	4.753
Aden, etc.	0.10	85
Ceylon	0.09	75
Mauritius	0.10	78
Others	0.20	168
2. Foreign.		
Germany	0.02	0.016
Belgium	0.27	0.196
France	0.50	0.392
Asiatic Turkey	0.14	0.115
Egypt	0.24	0.190
Others	0.12	0.086

Of course, Sind is the country from which the exports are the largest. All Punjab wheat and mostly that grown in the west of the United Provinces gravitate to Karachi, which is *the* premier part for wheat exports in all India.

Share of the Provinces 1914-15.

	Tons.	£.
Bengal	7,706	62,291
Bombay	45,061	376,707
Sind	730,728	5,719,782
Madras	9	84
Burma	—	2

Wheat has made and enriched Sind. In return that go-ahead province imports immense quantities of sugar and piece-goods.

We need not dive into the other important tables which are only useful to the practical economist and the provincial trader. Neither need we enlarge on the imports of wheat and flour from all countries, including India, into the United Kingdom. They are more valuable to the Board of Trade and the monopolists of Mincing Lane. But we may give below the annual average wholesale prices of wheat in Calcutta, Bombay and Karachi, selecting 1890, 1900, 1910 and 1915 as years for purposes of comparison:—

Price per maund of 82⅔ lbs.

	Calcutta. Club No. 2.	Bombay. Delhi No. 1 White.	Karachi. White.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1890	2 13 1	3 2 10	2 14 7
1900	3 10 10	3 14 0	3 10 4
1910	3 12 4	3 14 11	3 12 8
1915	5 2 0	4 15 6	4 11 3

Calcutta wheat, which was lower generally in price than Bombay and Sind in the previous three decades, jumped up in 1915, to Rs. 5-2-0 per maund. The rise, compared to 1890 is Rs. 2-4-11, and Rs. 1-5-8 since 1910. Bombay shows a rise between 1910 and 1915 of Rs. 1-0-8, while Sind of Re. 0-14-7. The retail monthly prices in Bombay in 1915 rose in November and December as high as Rs. 7-11-4 per maund, and in Karachi, they fell to Rs. 5 from Rs. 6-3-5 in February. This fall in Karachi was owing to the Government having bought and financed all the wheat last year under that shrewd and business-like Wheat Commissioner, Mr. Gubbay, who has really deserved well of both the Imperial and the Home Government.

Lastly, we come to outward freights on wheat exports:—

Rate per ton.

	From Calcutta to London.	From Karachi to Liverpool.
	s. d.	s. d.
1890	25 10	19 6
1900	21 5	16 0
1910	20 1	15 0
1915	75 9	51 2

It will be seen that the freight to Liverpool is invariably low. But both in Calcutta and Karachi, freight had been steadily falling from 1890 to 1910; in Calcutta it fell 20 per cent., and in Karachi, 23 per cent. The war freights are indeed fabulous. No wonder that important shipping companies in London have earned from 75 to 250 per cent., after wiping off all losses and strengthening their reserves. Freight in Calcutta was 96 shillings in December last but was as high as 186 in March of the current year! In Karachi it was 75 shillings in December but rose to 135 in February. There has been a decline since. How long it can be sustained remains to be seen. Altogether the mercantile community owes a great debt to Mr. Shirras for presenting it with such an elaborate, comprehensive and careful statistical monograph on wheat. It shows the immense industry and intelligence of the reoganised Statistical Department which those who daily labour at statistics can alone appreciate.

Notes of the Day.

British Trade Returns.

The British trade figures for June are remarkable. Imports rose to a height they have never before achieved. Exports were worth 47¼ millions, which is an increase of 14 millions upon the figures of June last year, and of nearly 7½ millions upon those of June 1914. These are sensational-looking increases, but they must be accepted with big reservations. Prices have advanced enormously, and the figures of to-day really afford no good basis of comparison with those of the past. Nevertheless, as the "Westminster Gazette" points out, it is remarkable that the United Kingdom should be capable during the war of the amount of export which is represented by 47 millions in value, of which nearly 40 millions is in articles wholly or mainly manufactured. It may be pointed out that the adverse trade balance in the first six months of the present year was £178,250,000 while last year it was £194,000,000. That is an improvement, so far as it goes. A great proportion of this adverse balance is represented by freights earned by British ships and by services given in other ways.

New Editor of "The Economist."

That extremely able writer on economics, Mr. F. W. Hirst, has resigned the editorship of "The Economist," which he had held for the past nine years. Presumably Mr. Hirst's resignation is due to his views on the war, which coincide with those of Lord Morley and Lord Courtney. It is, however, a great loss to financial and economic journalism, for apart from his able conduct of "The Economist" he is a most able and authoritative writer. As our readers are aware his articles have been frequently the subject of appreciative comment in our leading columns. An Oxford man, Mr. Hirst belonged to the generation that produced Mr. Belloc, Sir Frederick Smith, and Sir John Simon, and his first work of importance was to assist Lord Morley in writing his life of Gladstone. He has been described as a "strange compound of volcanic enthusiasm with Manchester hardheadedness." It is said that he hates Mr. Lloyd George and is disappointed with Mr. Asquith. He is succeeded by Mr. Hartley Withers, who was formerly Financial Editor of "The Times" and "The Morning Post" and since 1911 has been at the Treasury.

Lord Morley and the War.

In regard, by the way, to Lord Morley's views on the war, it is interesting to learn from a statement in the London press that Lord Morley, who has maintained a discreet silence since his resignation from the Cabinet on the outbreak of the war, has written a manuscript to be published after his death that may be described as an apologia for his attitude. There is a possibility, however, of the manuscript being published soon after the war ends. It is generally understood that Lord Morley's attitude from the beginning, as also that of Lord Courtney, was that, while admitting Germany was a great danger to the whole world, the enormous financial strain of combating her ambitions was too great to be undertaken.

British Press and the G. I. C. A. A. B.

"India" mentions that the English Press is beginning to take up the agitation against the Bill to supplement the Indian Consolidation Act of last year.

"The Birmingham Post," observing that protests have been made by the Bombay and Burma Chambers of Commerce, recalls the dictum of Lord Moulton in the case in question: "To shut out the civil courts altogether would be insufferable, and would mean reading into the Act the words 'provided the Governor-General-in-Council may deprive every subject of his suits, remedies, and proceedings.'" The "World" does not scruple to describe the introduction of the section into the Bill as "a mean official trick," but spoils its criticism by assuming that it is only the rights of the Anglo-Indian commercial community which are threatened. The "Birmingham Post" says that the official answer is that the object of the section of the Bill to which particular exception is taken is to remove the doubt created by the Privy Council's decision as to the powers of the Indian Executive so to legislate as to exclude recourse to the ordinary courts, and that it is certainly not intended to take power to prevent recourse to the courts by mere Executive action.

THE WAR.

◆

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

ALLIES' OFFENSIVE.

ENEMY'S CRITICAL POSITION.

FRENCH PROGRESS AT THIAUMONT.

RUSSIAN SUCCESSES ON THE STOKHOD.

The Allies are now attacking on a front of eight miles from Delville Wood to the river near the village Clery. It is stated that the enemy's situation is critical.

Mr. Lloyd George and General Haig have sent messages to the French Army on the occasion of the war anniversary, paying a tribute to their glorious resistance against enemy assaults and expressing confidence in final victory.

General Joffre in a stirring message to the troops says, the time is coming when the military power of Germany will collapse under the general squeeze.

The French have progressed south of Thiaumont. Violent German attacks west and south of Thiaumont work, were all shattered by the French curtain of fire.

The Germans fiercely attacked the Russians on the west bank of the Stokhod, but were repulsed with heavy losses.

A Russian official statement says the gallant troops swam across the river Koropetz, north-westward of Brody, the enemy having destroyed bridges, and captured upwards of 1,000 prisoners.

The Italians repulsed enemy attacks in Mount Cimone, Cetti communi and Tosana area and counter-attacked in the Tosana region and inflicted heavy loss on the enemy.

It is officially announced that there were no casualties in the air raid on the east and south-eastern coasts. The German Admiralty communiqué contains the ludicrous fabrication of an attack on London.

Details of the capture of Dodoma show that the British captured the entire German camp with quantities of ammunition and 4,000 cattle. The enemy fled in disorder.

The House of Commons has passed the third reading of the Bill providing for the appointment of the Mesopotamia and Dardanelles Commissions.

Official and Personal.

◆

His Excellency the Viceroy leaves Simla on Wednesday, 2nd August, halting at Delhi on 3rd and 4th and returning to Simla on the 5th, the arrival and departure being private. The party accompanying his Excellency comprises Lady Chelmsford, the Hon. Frederick Thesiger, Mr. J. L. Maffey, Lieut.-Col. Verney and Captain Brown.

THE ALLIES' SQUEEZE.

ENEMY'S CRITICAL POSITION IN FRANCE.

ANGLO-FRENCH OFFENSIVE.

◆

ENEMY'S CRITICAL SITUATION.

SLAUGHTER OF PICKED TROOPS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

PARIS, Aug. 1.

A correspondent says the Allies are now attacking on a front of eight miles from Delville Wood to the river near the village of Clery.

The Germans are fighting most desperately to hold the positions which they know to be very important. Their situation is critical, especially at Guillemont, where picked troops have been ordered to be killed to the last man rather than yield.

FIRST RESULTS VERY SATISFACTORY.

The first Allied results have been very satisfactory, the railway from Combles to Peronne, which supports the German main defence, having been broken at several points. German prisoners testify to the fury of the battle.

FRENCH PROGRESS AT THIAUMONT.

◆

ENEMY ATTACKS SHATTERED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

PARIS, Aug. 2.

A communiqué says, south of the Somme we captured a German trench between Estrees and Belloy as the result of an isolated operation.

The Germans on the right of the Meuse, following a violent night bombardment, attacked west and south of Thiaumont work. Our curtain of machine-gun fire shattered all their attempts. Some small parties reached our trenches, but were immediately counter-attacked and driven out.

A bombing attack at twilight enabled the French to progress south of Thiaumont.

The Germans simultaneously attacked on the Vaux Chapitre-Lechenois front. They gained a footing at Lechenois, but were immediately ejected.

Everywhere else the German attacks were repulsed with heavy losses.

FUTILE ENEMY ATTACKS IN LIHONS REGION.

◆

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Aug. 1.

A communiqué says, the enemy did not renew the attacks north of the Somme. Two enemy attempts in the region of Lihons, after a violent artillery bombardment, failed under our fire.

There was a violent artillery combat at Thiaumont and bombardment with heavy shells at Fumin Wood and La Laufee.

Two German aeroplanes were brought down.

FRESH FRENCH GAINS.

◆

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Aug. 2.

This afternoon's communiqué says: We carried a strong enemy position between Bois-de-Hem and Monach Farm and occupied a trench north-west of Deneencourt in the region of Estrees. We took prisoners.

There has been violent fighting on the Vaux-Chapitre-Chenois front and as far south as Damloup.

After a series of fruitless attacks some accompanied by poison gas the enemy gained little ground at Boisd-de-Vaux, Chapitr and Chenois.

Elsewhere all his attempts were repulsed. During actions in which the enemy suffered heavy losses we took a hundred prisoners.

BRITISH FRONT.

◆

GENERAL SITUATION UNCHANGED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Aug. 1.

A British communiqué says there is no change in the situation.

LATER.

General Haig reports that the general situation is unchanged. North of Bazentin-Le-Petit we repulsed a hostile attack. A heavy mutual artillery fire proceeded all night.

GERMANS' DESPERATE RESISTANCE.

◆

POZIERES RIDGE A MAZE OF STRONG POINTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Aug. 2.

The "Civil and Military Gazette's" correspondent cables:—

London, August 1.—A correspondent at the front dwelling on the desperation of the German resistance says:—Airmen are active and drop more bombs. Heavy artillery is extending its range and volume, and vain and costly counter-attacks are pressed hard. Some 2,000 yards of a trench near Guillemont were reported to have a garrison of eleven battalions enabling our guns to inflict an increased number of casualties. A quarter mile of the ridge behind Pozieres is a maze of strong points.

FRANCE'S GLORIOUS RESISTANCE.

◆

BRITISH TRIBUTE TO FRENCH ARMY.

WAR ANNIVERSARY MESSAGES

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 1.

Mr. Lloyd George and General Haig have sent messages to the French Army on the occasion of the anniversary of the beginning of the war, paying a tribute to the glorious resistance in repulsing the terrific assaults of the enemy, particularly at Verdun.

They express confidence in the final victory, which is awaited by all nations wishing for the triumph of honour and justice.

GENERAL JOFFRE'S STIRRING MESSAGE.

◆

COLLAPSE OF GERMAN MILITARY POWER NEAR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

PARIS, Aug. 1.

General Joffre, in a stirring message to the troops, says:—

"Soldiers,—For two years you have wrecked all the plans of the enemy, especially at Verdun. The time is coming when the military power of Germany will collapse under the general squeeze."

PRESIDENT POINCARE'S MESSAGE.

◆

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Aug. 2.

President Poincaré, in a message to the French armies, says:—

"The Allies are beginning to gather the fruits of your endurance. The Russians are pursuing the routed Austrians and the Germans are being simultaneously attacked west and east and are exhausting their reserves. The sky is clearing and the sun is rising. There is still a bitter fight, but the superiority of the Allies is already apparent."

SOMME OFFENSIVE.

◆

GERMAN CRITICISM.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, August 2.

The "Pioneer's" correspondent cables:—

The German press persistedly represents the Somme offensive was a failure. The "Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung," for instance, asserts that the object of the French is to seize the light railway running from Peronne to Combles and that of the Allies in the northern sector, to reach the railway and push forward in the direction of Hallesslery Le Foret. This says the German paper, they will not succeed in doing.

Since these words were written the new advance has taken the French to the outskirts of Maurepas wood north of Hem-Monacu farm all beyond the railway in question which runs from the farm due east to Clery now only a mile from the French front.

Halles is almost due north of Biaches on the north side of the Somme and Le Foret is two miles north of Clery, just over a mile east of the French front at Maurepas.

The German paper also states that not until the German lines on either side of Peronne have been thrown back to the Nesle-Peronne-Bapaume Road, will the Anglo-French offensive have gained sufficient room for a strategical break through.

Two roads run from Peronne to Nesle one almost touching the French line at Barleux, and the other going south-east across the almost touching the French line at Barleux, and the other going south-east across the Somme and then turning north. The road from Peronne to Bapaume passes just over three miles east of the French line at Maurepas and four miles east of the British at Waterlot farm. The Anglo-French failure has on this German showing carried the Allies about half way to the strategical breaks through.

ENGLISH PAPERS NOT ALLOWED IN GERMANY.

◆

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ALLAHABAD, August 2.

The "Pioneer's" correspondent cables:—

Ostensibly in order to ensure that only truthful news of the war shall reach Germany no English newspapers are now allowed to enter that country.

FIGHTING ON THE STOKHOD.

◆

ENEMY'S HEAVY LOSSES.

RUSSIAN ADVANCE WEST OF ERZINJAN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

PETROGRAD, Aug 2.

A communiqué says, the Germans fiercely attacked the Russians on the west bank of the Stokhod, but were repulsed with heavy losses. Fighting continues.

The Russians in the Caucasus have again advanced west of Erzinjan, in the direction of Sivas.

RUSSIAN TROOPS' DASH.

◆

GALLANT ACTION NEAR BRODY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, Aug. 1.

An official statement says the gallant troops swam across the river Koropetz, north-westward of Brody, the enemy having destroyed bridges, and captured upwards of one thousand Austrians and Germans.

INVASION OF HUNGARY.

◆

HUNGARIAN PREMIER'S ADMISSION.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

BERNE, Aug. 2.

The Hungarian Premier who has returned to Budapest from the Carpathians, admits that the Russians are invading Hungary.

PROPORTIONATELY SMALL RUSSIAN LOSSES.

◆

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Aug. 2.

The "Civil and Military Gazette's" correspondent cables:—

London, July 31.—Mr. Stanley Washburn says the Russian losses are incredibly small compared with her accomplishments. A Turkish official message admits the loss of Baiburt and Erzingan, but declares the general situation is unchanged and thereby hints that a big counter-stroke is preparing.

IS GERMANY FORSAKING AUSTRIA?

◆

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, August 2.

The "Pioneer's" correspondent cables:—

Mr. Stanley Washburn telegraphs to "The Times" that since the 17th July when the German plans for a counter-offensive were overthrown, German formations have been rapidly disappearing from the Austrian front.

He does not mention their reappearance further north or offer any opinion as to where they have been sent but makes the deduction that the Germans have probably abandoned any intention of risking their remaining strength in support of their collapsing Ally.

The view that has always been accepted here is that Germany could not afford to allow Austria to collapse. Moreover, she would gain nothing thereby as a front from Memel by way of Cracow to Switzerland would be longer than a straight line from Libau to Roumania.

GREECE AND THE ALLIES

◆

EXCELLENT RELATIONS IN SALONIKA

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Aug. 2.

The "Civil and Military Gazette's" correspondent cables:—

London, July 31.—General Moschopouls, the Greek Commander at Salonika, declares that his relations with the Allies are excellent. He considers the rumours, that they will deprive Greece of Salonika, are without foundation.

CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTORS.

◆

NOT TO BE ADMITTED TO INDIAN POLICE SERVICE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 1.

Replying in the Commons to Colonel Yate, Mr. Chamberlain said that the regulation excluding conscientious objectors covered only the Indian Civil Service, but the principle would be equally applicable to open examinations for the police service. As regards other departments the question would be dealt with separately when appointments were made.

THE AIRSHIP RAID.

◆

MYTHICAL ATTACK ON LONDON.

LUDICROUS GERMAN FABRICATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 1.

Unofficial reports say that several zeppelins visited Norfolk and there were many explosions, but no casualties or damage are hitherto reported.

Two explosive and three incendiary bombs were dropped on a Cambridgeshire town, but no damage was done.

No bombs were dropped in Lincolnshire or Huntingdonshire.

NO CASUALTIES.

LATER.

It is officially announced that there were no casualties in the air raid.

Field-Marshal French reports that owing to the mist and the great height the number of zeppelins is difficult to determine, but there were at least six, probably seven. About sixty bombs were found. One raider was engaged by aircraft and anti-aircraft guns and was seen to drop low. It disappeared in the mist.

The German Admiralty communiqué contains the ludicrous fabrication that zeppelins last night attacked London.

A TRAWLER'S REPORT.

◆

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, Aug. 2.

A Grimsby trawler reports that at eight on Monday evening the saw four Zeppelins going slowly. Later they stopped and manoeuvred about evidently awaiting the approach of darkness. One descended close to the trawler and prepared to drop a bomb. The trawler escaped by sacrificing the rear.

CAPTURE OF DODOMA.

◆

COMPLETENESS OF EAST AFRICAN VICTORY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, Aug. 1.

An official message from East Africa giving the details of the capture of Dodoma on July 31st, says it was preceded by sharp engagements in which the enemy was beaten. The British captured the entire German camp with quantities of ammunition and 4,000 cattle. The enemy fled in disorder, pursued by mounted troops.

LIQUIDATION OF GERMAN FIRMS.

◆

GERMANY THREATENS REPRISAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 1.

A telegram from Berlin says that as a reprisal for British liquidation of German enterprises the Chancellor is arranging for compulsory liquidation of enterprises the capital of which is mostly British or which are managed or supervised from Britain. Liquidations can extend to firms, branches and to ground property, also to the investments of British subjects.

DARDANELLES AND MESOPOTAMIA COMMISSIONS.

◆

NAVAL AND MITITARY MEMBERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Aug. 1.

Mr. Asquith proposes that Admiral May and Field-Marshal Nicholson be Service members of the Dardanelles Commission and Admiral Cyprian Bridge and General Neville Lyttleton of the Mesopotamia Commission.

THIRD READING OF BILL PASSED.

LATER.

The House of Commons has agreed to the appointment of the naval and military members of the Dardanelles and Mesopotamia Commissions.

The House of Commons has passed the third reading of the Bill providing for the appointment of the Mesopotamia and Dardanelles Commissions.

DUTCH STEAMER SUNK.

◆

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 2.

The Dutch steamer Zeeland has been sunk.

FOODSTUFFS FOR POLAND.

◆

BRITAIN'S OFFER REJECTED.

DR. WILSON'S PERSONAL APPEAL IGNORED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.

A German Note rejects Great Britain's offer to permit the passage of American foodstuffs to Poland declaring that the conditions imposed are impracticable. It ignores President Wilson's personal appeal and says that further negotiations would be purposeless and that relief will probably be unnecessary owing to favourable harvest prospects.

MR. ASQUITH'S INTENTIONS

◆

A SIGNIFICANT STATEMENT.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Aug. 2.

A remark made by Mr. Asquith in the Commons that he was not aware who would be responsible for Government the next session, is commented upon as either a hint that he intends to retire or a warning of the consequences of his retirement.

The "Morning Post" states that a drastic reconstruction of Government is possible.

The "Daily Chronicle" says that the atmosphere of criticism and independence in the Commons recently has made Mr. Asquith's remark significant. It is rumoured that Government will be reconstructed in the Autumn and that Mr. Churchill and Sir Edward Carson will be included.

ITALIAN OFFENSIVE.

◆

SUCCESSFUL COUNTER-ATTACK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, Aug. 1.

An Italian communiqué says, enemy attacks in Mount Cimone, Cetti Communi and Tosana area were repulsed. We counter-attacked in the Tosana region and inflicted heavy loss.

THE DEUTSCHLAND.

◆

GERMAN SUBMARINE MERCHANTMAN SAILS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

BALTIMORE, Aug. 2.

The German submarine merchantman Deutschland sailed on Tuesday afternoon.

BRITISH INTERNED IN NEUTRAL COUNTRIES.

◆

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 1.

In the House of Commons Lord Robert Cecil stated that 1,655 British naval officers and men and 474 military officers and men were interned in neutral countries, including 1,532 of the former in Holland.

U. P. WAR GIFT.

◆

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, Aug. 2.

King George to-day inspected a convoy of motor ambulances presented to the British Red Cross Society and the Order of St John of Jerusalem by the United Provinces War Gifts Fund.

POSITION IN CHINA.

◆

LI YUAN HUNG'S ENERGETIC POLICY

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 2.

The "Pioneer's" Tokio correspondent says the belief prevails widely that there is no man in China more fitted to fill the position vacated by the late president than Li Yuan Hung at present. There are extreme tension and unrest in Peking which were only to be expected after the sudden demise of the chief executive.

The myriads of China, like ants in a hill or bees in a hive, are completely upset by the sudden disappearance of their head. Li Yuan Hung is doing all in his power to appease dangerous elements.

Already he has despatched telegrams summoning revolutionary leaders to the capital to assist him in Government and has issued pardons to high personages among those who were imprisoned by the late president. It is, therefore, not too much to hope for a peaceful solution of the situation in China.

CHINESE PARLIAMENT OPENS.

◆

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 1.

The Chinese Parliament opened to-day and Li-Yuan-Hung took the oath.

SIR W. MEYER AND SIR G. BARNES.

CONFERENCE WITH INDIAN CHAMBER.

INDIA AND PARIS CONFERENCE.

COMMERCE MEMBER'S ASSURANCE.

Sir William Meyer, the Finance Member, ir George Barnes, the Commerce Member, and the Hon. Mr. Low, Secretary, Commerce Department, yesterday met the members of the Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau, and interchanged views on current financial and commercial problems. The Hon. Mr. D. E. Wacha, in his opening address, drew the Commerce Member's attention to the disappointment of the Indian mercantile community at the absence of any representation of India at the Paris Economic Conference. Numerous other matters were discussed.

MR, WACHA.

In opening the proceedings the Chairman of the Chamber said:—

On behalf of my Committee I have great pleasure in welcoming you, Sir William Meyer and Sir George Barnes, to our meeting to-day to interchange views on some of the current commercial and financial problems.

I crave permission to address you, Sir George, first. My Committee trust that during your incumbency it may have the pleasure of many more visits in future for it is superfluous for me to say that the entire Indian mercantile community, whose view the Chamber voices, fully appreciates and values these visits, advantageous as they are alike to them and the Government in better apprehending the pros and cons of commercial problems from their respective angles of vision. Firstly, permit me then to express on behalf of the Indian commercial community the great disappointment at the absence of any representation of India at the Paris Economic Conference, where the broad lines of the future trade of Great Britain and her Allies and friendly neutrals were discussed and laid down for action after the conclusion of peace. Indians surely feel this deliberate exclusion seeing that the Secretary of State in answer to an interpellation on the subject categorically declared that India would not be represented. We do not know why India was so ignored. Anyhow we sincerely hope that at any such Conferences which may be held n future India will be given an adequate representation, having regard to the importance of India to Great Britain and her large trade and industrial interests.

My Committee have drawn the attention of your predecessor in office to the great desirability of continuing the appointment of a trade commissioner in London. Almost all the Colonies have such trade commissioners in the capital of the British Empire, and my Committee fail to see why India should not be represented to watch and advance her trade relations with the United Kingdom and the Oversea Dominions of Britain at this juncture when, owing to the war several of our important markets are closed. The presence of such a Commissioner would prove of the utmost utility. Moreover, we think, the Commercial Intelligence Department would be relieved of some of its arduous duties as the Commissioner might answer direct all the inquiries addressed to him regarding British and Colonial Trade. It is to be hoped that an Indian with a large experience of Indian and British conditions will be appointed o this post. If this, however, is not possible, a European with adequate Indian experience might be elected.

THE CEMENT CONTRACT.

We next beg to draw your attention to he contracts for cement recently given by he India Office to Messrs. The Portland Cement Manufacturers. We are not aware hether the two cement companies which re excellently working in India had been rvited by the Government to tender as this British Company was invited. It is o be feared that scant attention is paid y the executive officers concerned to the esolution of the Government over and over declared regarding the expediency of purchasing Government stores as far as ossible in India, quality and price being he same or almost the same. It is to e sincerely hoped that this resolution of he Government may be more honoured by e executive officers both here and at the dia Office in its faithful observance than n its continued breach. It is also expedient that a system of open tenders be opted except in cases where military or uministrative exigencies require secrecy r despatch.

PROHIBITED EXPORT OF SALT FROM NATIVE STATES.

The stringent prohibition on the export salt from Native States, whereby those ates are placed at a great disadvantage compared with foreign countries, and the differential treatment given to them mands justice and redress. My Committee respectfully submit that there ht to be no artificial restrictions of character prevalent for a long time in ive States. In a way they arrest the ural development of this country as a le, never mind whether the territory ngs to Native States or the British Government. If it pays people Calcutta, for instance, to get cheaper salt, say from the coast of Kathiawar, than from foreign countries, It stands to reason that such facilities should be given to growers of indigenous salt so as to shut off foreign imports. In the absence of true reasons which have actuated Government to continue its present policy with regard to salt, my Committee do not know what more to say. But they presume it cannot be the intention of the Government to prevent import into British India of a commodity from Native States when large quantities are allowed unrestrictedly to be imported from foreign countries. Moreover salt is an important ingredient in many manufactures. Not a few productive industries might be fostered and developed were the present restrictions on salt from Native States removed and foreign salt prohibited.

Lastly I may bring to your notice the different interpretations placed on the true significance of section 10 Tariff Act VIII of 1894. The question is whether by this section the Government contemplate only the first buyers or subsequent buyers also, that is to say, all the buyers in whose hands the contracts regarding the original commodity may from time to time pass. An authoritative communiqué emanating from your Department is greatly needed to clear the ambiguity.

SUCCESS OF CONVERSION LOAN.

Sir William Meyer, my Committee in the first place beg to offer you their congratulations on the success of the recent Conversion Loan to which Bombay was the principal subscriber. There was a satisfactory subscription through the Post Offices last year and we daresay there will be a still more satisfactory response this year. As the Government have now wisely resolved, under your able guidance and advice, to attract, as much as possible small investors to put their little savings in Government Paper and thus popularise Postal Savings Banks, my Committee would like to draw attention, to the scheme of stock notes propounded by Major the Hon. Sir Evelyn Baring in his financial statement in the Imperial Council in 1882. As you no doubt must be aware the scheme was put into operation by the Government but afterwards withdrawn owing to these notes not having proved a success as the Government expected.

My Committee would like to be informed whether the original scheme of one of your distinguished predecessors above referred to could not be resuscitated with such modifications as the existing conditions of the savings of small investors require. It is only a matter for your consideration in furtherance of the excellent policy you are pursuing in the matter of raising loans.

SIR GEORGE BARNES.

In reply to the address Sir George Barnes said:—

Mr. Wachha and members of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau,—It gives me pleasure to meet you here this afternoon. I am glad to meet the representatives of the enteprising and successful Indian commercial community of Bombay this afternoon and I must thank you for the kind welcome you have accorded to me. The energy and commercial courage of the Indian merchants of Bombay is well-known in commercial circles all over the world, and I am very glad of the opportunity this meeting affords of making your acquaintance and of hearing your views. To my mind the position held by Indian millowners and Indian merchants in Bombay is full of the brightest promise for the future industrial and commercial development of India.

THE PARIS CONFERENCE.

I will try to deal with the various important subjects on which you have touched in your speech. First, there is the question of the non-representation of India in the Economic Conference recently held at Paris between the Allies. I am very glad to have the opportunity of clearing away what I believe to be an entire misunderstanding on the subject. The Conference held at Paris was of a purely provisional nature, at which no definite conclusions were arrived at. When the real Conference takes place subsequently, we have the promise of the Secretary of State and of the Prime Minister that India and the interests of India shall be fully represented. The great interest taken in this matter is a healthy sign of the general desire in India to take full advantage of the situation which will arise after the war and of India's determination to ensure, as far as may be, that from any measures taken to help the trade and industry of the Allies, she shall receive her full share of benefit. I should like to add a further word on the misunderstanding which undoubtedly exists.

It has been erroneously supposed that the Dominions were represented at the Paris Conference, while India was not represented. This we have been assured by telegrams from the Secretary of State was not the case. The mistake arose from telegraphic reports received in this country which have on two occasions quite mistakenly stated that Australia and Canada were being represented by Mr. Hughes and Sir George Foster. On each occasion that these reports were received, the Government of India enquired by cable as to the facts from the Secretary of State and received the assurance that neither of these gentlemen attended the Conference as representatives of the Dominions in question, but were invited in a purely personal capacity to assist the British Government. The Prime Minister on the 8th of March in the House of Commons made a statement that our representatives would return from Paris absolutely uncommitted to any specific measures and that the Empire would be taken into counsel before any policy was settled. To sum up, the Paris Conference was a preliminary conference only at which the British Empire was represented as a whole, but at which no part was specially represented. When we get to the next stage, we have the promise of the Government that every part of the Empire including, of course, India, shall be consulted. No doubt you must have noticed the report cabled out by Reuter on 24th June, that an important Conference was held on 24th June, presided over by the Prime Minister, at which, among others Mr. Chamberlain Lord Crewe and Lord Hardinge were present. The report stated the belief that this Conference was concerned with the Economic Conference in Paris. The Government of India, I may add, have submitted to the Secretary of State a full statement of the special points in respect of which the interests of India required consideration. Ever since the economic situation, likely to be created as a result of the war began to manifest itself, the Government of India have been giving the most anxious consideration to all the factors of this difficult and important problem which are likely to affect the prosperity of Indian trade and industry and have, whenever they thought it advisable, communicated their views on these points to the Secretary of State. The Indian commercial community may, therefore, rest assured that when we are consulted with the rest of the Empire regarding the recommendations of the Paris Conference, the Government of India will be able when consulting the various interests concerned in this country, to place fully before them the essential points necessary to enable them to form their opinions on the questions placed before them. As was explained in the reply given to the Hon. Mr. Achariar's question on this subject at the meeting of the Legislative Council on the 21st of March last, the Secretary of State has specifically informed the Government of India that, if as a result of this Conference any action should be contemplated, no step will be taken without full consultation with this Government and the Governments of the Dominions.

DESIRABILITY OF TRADE COMMISSIONER'S APPOINTMENT.

I am entirely in accord with your Committee as to the desirability of continuing the appointment of a Trade Commissioner in London. When Mr. Gubbay held that post temporarily, he had a seat in the Commercial Intelligence Branch of my old office, the Board of Trade, and I had ample opportunities of seeing the value of his work to Indian interests. I do not like to go into details on this subject, but I can assure that it is far from being lost sight of, for we have lately sent Home a despatch to the Secretary of State on the subject, and I have great hopes that he will accept the proposals which we have made.

The next subject to which you refer is the running cement contract given by the India Office to the Associated Portland Cement Manufacturers and to the general policy followed in giving such contracts. As to the particular contract in consequence of the extraordinary conditions prevailing in the United Kingdom, this running contract has not been renewed from the first of June, 1915. Our general policy in this matter is governed by the Stores Rules, Rule 1 of which runs as follows:—

"All the articles which are produced in India or are manufactured in India from materials produced in India, should, by preference, be purchased locally, provided that the quality is sufficiently good for the purpose, and the price not unfavourable."

It is, I am aware, your view that Indian Cement Companies turning out cement as good as in the United Kingdom have been ignored and the London Companies favoured. I can assure you that indenting officers would be not only willing but anxious to purchase supplies of cement in India provided that cement were offered of equal quality and at no greater price than that obtained through the India Office on the running contracts. As far as I know, that was not the case before the war, and it was therefore necessary in accordance with the Stores Rules to go to the cheaper English market. If you can show me that cement equally good and equally cheap can be obtained in India I should be very glad to receive this information and the P. W. D. tell me that they would undertake to communicate to Local Administrations.

THE SALT QUESTION.

I have now come to the next subject in your speech viz. the prohibition on the export of salt from Native States, whereby the States are in the opinion of your Chamber placed at a disadvantage as compared with foreign countries. Generally speaking, the export of salt from Native States is prohibited by agreements entered into with the Native States many years ago. These agreements were entered into in the interests of salt revenue of British India. If you will be so good as to give me some concrete and definite instances of what you consider to be an injustice, I shall be extremely glad to look into the cases with care; but I am sure that you will agree with me that while restrictions in this respect are in themselves undesirable, it is absolutely necessary to safeguard the revenues of this country.

Lastly you allude to the different interpretations which you say have been placed upon Section 10 of the Tariff Act. I was not quite sure when you informed me that you wished to discuss this section what was the particular point arising out of it to which you alluded. Various questions have from time to time been raised about the interpretation of the Tariff Act, but the particular one which you now bring forward has not, so far as I am aware, previously been under the consideration of the Government of India. I can only say, therefore, that I will have the question examined on my return to Simla and if it is one on which the Government of India can pronounce any opinion, we will try to do so; but, you must remember that on questions of legal interpretations generally, it is very seldom possible for Government to make a pronouncement on a matter which has ultimately to be decided by the Courts of Law.

In conclusion, let me thank you and all the members of this Chamber for the kindly welcome which you have given to me, and let me say again that it has been a pleasure to me to meet you.

SIR WILLIAM MEYER.

Sir William Meyer then said:—

Mr. Wacha and gentlemen,—Let me begin my remarks by congratulations to my friend, Mr. Wacha, as I understand that to-day marks another milestone in his long and useful life. I wish him emphatically many happy returns of the day. Also I should like to congratulate him most heartily in public as I have already done in private, on the fact that his great knowledge and experience are now available in the Viceroy's Legislative Council.

I note with pleasure your appreciation of our recent loan operations, and I fully appreciate the part Bombay took in this.

The question the Chamber has put before me of issuing Government paper in quite small amounts to humble investors is one which has lately been under my consideration. As you recognise, my policy since I took up my appointment has been in the direction of bringing Government into closer contact with the small investor, and I have already taken steps in the direction of improving the rules which regulate investments through the Post Office and allowing larger sums than previously to be held in this way, and by the Post Office section of our loans, which will now, I trust, be a recurring feature of these. I should like, however, to go further and have Government Promissory Notes in small amounts which can be purchased at any time without delay or complications, at Treasuries and Post Offices.

Such a scheme, however, requires very careful consideration since an analogous measure, the stock-note scheme of 1882, proved a complete failure owing largely to the fact that subsequent depreciation in Government Paper rendered these notes transferable only at a loss. Moreover, the interest payments were necessarily very small and accrued yearly. Before embarking on any fresh scheme, I shall have to consider the matter very carefully, and see how we can avoid any like fiasco. You will, of course, also realise that any departure of this sort would require not merely the approval of the Governor-General in Council but that of the Secretary of State. You will understand, therefore, that I can not say more on this subject at present. You may be assured, however, that nothing will please me better than to be able to take some step in the direction you indicate before my term of office expires.

GENERAL DISCUSSION.

After the speeches a general discussion ensued in which several members took part. Sir Vithaldas D. Thakersey pointed out that cement of good quality and of the same British test was obtainable now in India. If that be the case there was no reason to invite British Companies to tender for its supply. They were perfectly aware of the wishes of the Government of India to purchase Indian-made products, quality and price being taken into consideration. Their grievance was that the Secretary of State gave the contracts to British firms without inviting Indian tenders apparently without inquiry with the Government of India.

With regard to salt Sir Vithaldas remarked that salt was produced very cheaply in Kathiawar and of a good quality and that it was unjust that salt manufacturers of foreign countries should be allowed to make their profits from exports to India while the Kathiawar States were precluded from supplying their own to the Indian market.

Sir William Meyer replied that salt from Kathiawar would compete not only with foreign salt but with salt made in British India and that there would be much scope for smuggling of salt from Kathiawar into British territories.

Mr. Low said that there might be a loss in revenue also.

Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas observed that there was apparently some misunderstanding when it was remarked that there would be a loss in revenue. As a matter of fact there would be no loss in revenue as there would be a duty levied on the imports of salt from Native States of the same amount as the duty which was levied on imports of salt from foreign countries. He pointed out that there was a rigid scrutiny at Viramgam and that there was little or no danger of smuggling. Still if it was thought that there would be some danger of smuggling, he for his part would admit salt from Native States when imported at the principal British Indian sea-ports.

Mr. Warden wished to point out a recent instance of an official having given a contract for Japanese cement in preference to British and Indian cement. He pressed for a rigid adherence by the different State Departments in India to the stores circular of the Government of India. He also begged to draw the attention of the Member for Commerce and Industry to another topic, namely, the difficulty to which Life Assurance Companies would be put owing to the insistence of the authorities to value their Government Securities on their accounts made up for 1915 at rates prevailing on December 31st of that year, and urged that it would be fairer to have the valuation based on the average rate which had prevailed during the last three years.

Sir George Barnes replied that the Indian Life Assurance Companies' Act was based on the British Act and that according to the latter all the Life Assurance Companies must show clearly to the public that the assets given in their balance sheets were of the market value of the day on which the valuation was made. He further remarked that all the British companies had written down their securities at the prevailing rate in their valuation reports. Sir George Barnes corrected a slight misapprehension on the point. As owing to the war where stock exchanges in December 1914 could not fix a rate the average rate was allowed. But this was not the case in 1915 when the valuation was to be made on the prevailing market rate.

The meeting dispersed after the Hon. Mr. Wacha had thanked the visitors for their kindness in coming over and exchanging views with the Committee.

The Governor-General in Council has sanctioned the continuing of Rai Kanhaiya Lal Bahadur and Mr. E. A. Kendall, I.C.S., officiating 1st and 2nd Additional Judicial Commissioner of Oudh respectively during the absence on leave of Mr. L. Stuart, I.C.S., 1st Additional Judicial Commissioner.

SULTAN OF TURKEY AND THE CALIPHATE.

CORRECTION BY MR. AMEER ALI.

Regarding the claim of the Sultans of Turkey to the Caliphate as stated in the course of his article on the Arab Revolt to "The Nation" by Sir Edwin Pears, Mr. Ameer Ali writes to the same journal:—

Sir Edwin Pears is in error in saying in his article on "The Arab Revolt," in "The Nation" of the 1st inst., that "The Sultans of Turkey claim to be Caliphs by virtue of a formal Deed of Assignment made to Sultan Selim by the Sherif of Mecca who was then in Egypt." The mistake is serious; it forms not only the pivot of his arguments, but is likely to mislead public opinion in this country and create an unfortunate impression on the Mussulmans.

Will you permit me, therefore, to give in your columns the true history of the Assignment of the Caliphate to the House of Othman? The Assignment was made, not by "the Sherif of Mecca, but by the Caliph of the House of Abbas," who bore the pontifical name of Al-Mutawwakil 'ala-Allah, the "de facto and de jure" Spiritual Leader (Imam) of the Sunni world at the time. The Sherif of Mecca did not possess then, nor does he possess now, any spiritual authority; and in any case he would have had no title to make such an assignment. Moreover, there is no record that the Sherif of those days was present in Cairo, the pontifical seat at that time.

After Sultan Selim had duly received the Bai'at of the representative congregation assembled for the purpose, he was installed on the Caliphial throne with the usual ceremonials. It was after the installation that Selim received from Sherif Abul Barkat, who held the office, as the representative of the Caliph, his homage and the keys of the K'aba. Abdul Barkat was continued in his office by the Ottoman Sovereign, thenceforth accepted as the rightful Imam of the Sunni world.

Will you allow me to make one further observation? Considering the disquietude prevailing on the subject of the Caliphate, which it would be folly to deny, among the vast Sunni population subject to the King, I venture to think it would be in the interests of the Empire if non-Moslems and non-Sunnis were to follow the example of the Government and abstain from publicly discussing that somewhat delicate question.

OPERATION OF DEFENCE ACT IN BENGAL.

193 INTERNED.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 2.

The total number of the compulsorily domiciled at present in Bengal under the Defence of India Act is 193. The total number of subjects arrested throughout the Bengal Presidency during the month of July was 105 of these 16 are on bail, six have been discharged and 60 brought under the operation of the Defence of India Act. The cases of 23 are under consideration.

CASUALTY LIST.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, July 28.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Second-Lieut. G. S. Abbott, Berkshires.
Lieut.-Colonel J. H. Beer, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut. P. D. Bradshaw, Northumberland Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. H. R. N. Brewin, Wiltshires.
Second-Lieut. H. H. Brown, Gordons.
Lieut. O. Campbell, Coldstreams.
Captain H. Church, Oxford and Bucks L. I.
Second-Lieut. P. O. J. Day, King's Royal Rifles.
Second-Lieut. W. J. Dunn, Scottish Borderers.
Major G. F. Farran, Field Artillery.
Lieut. F. H. Fison, Norfolks.
Second-Lieut. W. E. M. Gardiner, Londons.
Second-Lieut. J. W. Borrie, Worcesters.
Second-Lieut. A. Haworth, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut. J. Jacobs, Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut. D. C. James, Gloucesters.
Second-Lieut. T. B. Keyns, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut. R. V. H. Knight, Northamptons.
Major G. P. Lindrea, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut. D. C. Low, Gordons.
Captain D. G. Lunt, Warwicks.
Captain W. J. Maccombie, Scottish Borderers.
Second-Lieut. E. Martin, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut. A. E. Matthews, Devons.
Second-Lieut. D. A. Millar, Gordons.
Lieut. P. Q. Muirhead, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut. C. J. Murphy, Munster Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. A. Nicholl, Duke of Wellingtons.
Second-Lieut. T. W. Osgood, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut. F. R. Parker, Wiltshires.
Captain M. H. D. Parsons, Horse Artillery.
Lieut. C. P. Phipps, Oxford and Bucks L. I.
Second-Lieut. E. R. Ratcliff-Gayland, Duke of Cornwalls L. I.
Second-Lieut. A. M. Rogers, Gloucesters.
Second-Lieut. R. J. H. Simpkin, Warwicks.
Lieut. R. G. Scrase, Gloucesters.
Captain C. V. Suckling, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut. J. A. Symonds, Sussex.
Captain G. A. St. C. Thomson, Argyll and Sutherlands.
Second-Lieut. G. N. Teale, Flying Corps.
Captain R. H. Wadegery, Artillery.
Captain S. S. Walker, East Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut. B. H. Whitley, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieut. H. W. Wilkinson, Essex.
Captain C. S. Wolsteholme, Durham L. I.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut. E. R. F. Beecher, Munster Fusiliers.
Lieut. D. G. Chadwick, Oxford and Bucks L. I.
Second-Lieut. J. Crawford, Camerons.
Second-Lieut. H. L. Colville, Somerset L. I.
Second-Lieut. W. Harrison, Seaforths.
Lieut. G. A. Kirk, Lincolns.
Second-Lieut. S. Marchant, Northumberland Fusiliers.
Captain R. W. Michell, Medicals.
Lieut. F. P. Nowell, West Yorkshires.
Lieut. F. Robinson, Northumberland Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. H. W. Sargent, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut. A. H. Witherow, Irish Rifles.
Lieut. C. J. Unsworth, South Lancashires.

ACCIDENTALLY KILLED.

Second-Lieut. V. P. Knapp, East Surreys.

FOOTBALL IN CALCUTTA.

NORTH STAFFORDS WIN THE SHIELD.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 2.

In the final of the Challenge Shield Competition, the Calcutta Football Club lost to the North Staffords by two goals to one.

SIR PERTRB SINGH'S DESIRE

"I SHALL DIE FIGHTING."

Lieutenant-General Sir Pertab Singh, now in his 70th year, who is in the fighting line in France, has made the following statement to the London representative of the New York "Sun":—

I hope the time is soon coming when, at the head of my men, I shall die fighting. That is how every Rajput wants to die. If I die fighting I go straight to God. If I die in bed with a doctor looking on I take a long time to get to God. I have not yet had my chance, but soon I hope to charge the Germans at the head of my Lancers and die for the King-Emperor.

When asked what were the feelings of the ruling princes in India towards the war, the Indian general said:—

Every chief in India would serve as a private soldier, without pay and without rank. All his subjects look to their chief as second God, and all chiefs look to the King-Emperor as second God not first God, second God; and if his Majesty needs their services they would serve him even in the ranks if necessary. And they would send not only themselves but their sons.

Sir Pertab Singh's two sons, Sagat Singh, 14, and Hanont Singh, 15 years of age, came into the room during the conversation, and when the "Sun" representative observed that they were very young to be fighting, their father replied:—

The Prince of Wales is fighting. He is not so very much older; why should not my sons fight as the son of the King-Emperor and my future King-Emperor fights?

The speaker concluded:—

The Indian troops have done well: Unused to trench warfare, nevertheless they have proved their worth in infantry fighting, and over a hundred of my own clan in the Poona Horse of the Regular Indian Army, of which I am honorary colonel, have given their lives. But we are all looking for the great day when we Rajputs can charge and that I may have my wish of going to my God as a Rajput fighting at the head of my men. Let it be soon.

TATA IRON AND STEEL CO.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—I am a shareholder in two large iron companies in India, the Bengal Iron and Steel Co., Ltd., and the Tata Iron and Steel Co., Ltd. The former paid in 1913 and 1914 12 per cent. dividend and in 1915 24 per cent. (including income-tax) still the agents are content with what commission they get.

The late lamented Mr. J. N. Tata had made such an impression on the public mind that he would first look to the interests of the shareholders of all the concerns in which he was an agent or one of the agents that they would blindly subscribe in any of the industries he promoted. I appeal to his sons to maintain that faith, I assure them this will go a great way in their future undertakings. One of the directors in the last meeting of the concern said the Agents did not want the higher commission, etc., but the directors wanted to give it to them and the Agents did not contradict it. Let then, the Agents, after seeing that the shareholders are not satisfied with the change, have the grace to please them by refusing the directors' offer more especially when the shareholders have patiently waited for so many years for any return for their money.—Yours, etc.,

AN OLD FRIEND OF THE TATAS.

The annual prize-distribution ceremony of the Karjat Middle School took place on Sunday last, under the presidentship of the Mamlatdar. The report of the Karjat School was read by Mr. N. V. Kolhatkar, Principal, Dadar High School. The report stated that the public contribution was over in two years. Since then the Institute has up to now suffered much in keeping up the school there. The Government grant cannot be expected under the present trying circumstances on account of the present war. However, Government have recognized the school and placed it in a position to get Government support no sooner opportunity occurs.

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THE ONE PEACE CONDITION.

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SIR E. GOSCHEN ON BRITISH AIMS.

DECISIVE FACTOR OF SEA POWER.

The following letter from Sir Edward Goschen, who was British Ambassador in Berlin from 1908 until the outbreak of war, to an English journalist in Switzerland, has been published by the German Press:—

I have noticed that during the last few months statements have been constantly appearing in the Swiss Press to the effect that Germany is victorious on land and sea, that she is ready to make terms and that France and Russia are ready to treat with her, but are prevented from doing so by Great Britain.

Although I have retired from public affairs since the beginning of the war and have no official position, I have followed the trend of public opinion very closely; and as I have had the advantage of frequent intercourse with prominent British statesmen and other leaders of public opinion in England, I think I may claim to be conversant with the feelings entertained by our people and their leaders with regard to the course of events in the war and with their attitude towards the peace propaganda in Switzerland, the United States of America, and other neutral countries. I therefore venture to lay before you a few remarks with the object of making this attitude clear.

The revival of the peace propaganda in question has not passed unnoticed in Great Britain. But it has excited much less interest in this country than it has done in neutral countries, or for that matter in Germany, for the simple reason that Great Britain is at this moment not thinking of peace. That small section of the British people which is in favour of peace is no larger than it was a year ago; it is almost unrepresented in Parliament, and for all practical purposes of government it may be said to be neglible.

The rock on which all such overtures as are now being made must inevitably split is the knowledge, which the British people have, that the objects for which Great Britain entered the war have not yet been attained, and it may be taken as certain that until there is a prospect of their attainment the British people will never tolerate peace, and that no British Government who so much as ventured to discuss it would stand for a moment.

The German Press campaign in neutral countries represents Great Britain as the obstinate partner in a *consortium* sighing for peace. That is a charge which France and Russia may be left to answer—should they think fit to do so.

CONQUERORS AND CONQUERED.

I would, moreover, call your attention to the fact that the German Chancellor has never formulated the peace terms which Germany would be prepared to accept. He appears to think that the Entente Powers, having failed as yet to be the conquerors, are accordingly the conquered, and that it is for them to sue for peace. The answer to this claim is ludicrously simple. It is this:—"The Entente Powers do not accept the view that they are conquered."

That their armies are not at Magdeburg or Breslau, that Belgium and Serbia and considerable portions of France and Russia are in the hands of the enemy is, of course, true. But if territorial acquisitions are, as the German Chancellor still maintains, to be the standard of comparison between the belligerents, it is open to the Entente to point out that, while the Central Powers have occupied 110,000 square miles of territory the Entente Powers have occupied 676,000 square miles of territory. The Entente Governments have, however, never accepted and will never accept such a standard of comparison. With every month that goes by another, and a truer, standard will automatically force itself on German, and neutral, consideration.

Those who think that reverses weaken British resolution singularly misjudge the British people. Consider the position in which Great Britain stood rather more than a century ago, in 1811. The Power which was then attempting to overturn the Balance of Power and impose upon Europe a military hegemony had to all outward appearance attained its end. Its armies had overrun, not two or three provinces of hostile territory, but the whole of Central Europe, together with the Italian peninsula. It had incorporated within its boundaries, or under its *aegis*, Western Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Illyria, Spain. Russia was under French influence. Only Portugal and Turkey on the European Continent were independent of the French Emperor's will, and that merely because it was not his desire at the moment to attack them.

"NOISELESS PRESSURE" OF SEA POWER.

In England there was outspoken criticism of Ministers, criticism far more weighty than any which is not being voiced The Walcheren Expedition had proved a failure, costly both in treasure and lives. Yet in the words of the historian of Sea Power, Mahan:—

> Amid all the tramping to and fro over Europe of the French Armies and their auxiliary legions there went on unceasingly that noiseless pressure on the vitals of France, that compulsion whose silence when once noticed becomes to the observer the most striking and awful mark of the working of Sea Power.

Do Germans, do neutrals suppose that the British people have such short memories that they can forget the story of how the last attempt to dominate Europe was brought by their efforts, by their sea pressure, by heir subsidies to an end at Waterloo? If by some miracle every Entente gun and every Entente soldier were swept out of existence to-morrow, it would still be for the Entente Fleets at their good pleasure to determine whether a single German merchant vessel should issue from the Heligoland Bight. They could wither the whole growth of German oversea trade at the root, and put the clock back for Germany to the days more than half a century ago when Germany was a purely agricultural country.

When the consciousness of these things has been brought home to the German people and their rulers, as it will be, they will perhaps be ready to suggest terms which the Powers of the Entente can accept. Those terms must include reparation for wrongs committed and provision of means to reconstruct that which the Central Powers have destroyed.

MUNITIONS MIRACLE IN GREAT BRITAIN.

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666,000 WOMEN AT WORK.

Mr. Kellaway, M.P., Parliamentary private secretary to Dr. Addison at the Munitions Department, speaking at Bedford on July 7, gave some interesting facts of the wonderful reorganisation of our industries for war material.

For the first twenty-two months of the war, he said, it was on our side a fight for time. Germany had never done anything to equal the work that Great Britain had accomplished in the way of industrial organisation during the past year.

"Great Britain, which throughout has been the treasury of the Allies, has now become their armoury. Eighty arsenals, either built or adapted, with the exception of a very few, are now producing heavy guns, howitzers, big shells, or explosives. The output of guns and howitzers has increased several hundreds per cent., but we are not yet at the full flood of our output of guns and shells. If the Germans cannot be driven home otherwise, our army shall have such a supply of guns and limbers that they shall touch each other from the Somme to the sea. The Germans will learn, as their leaders must know it already, that when they lost the fight for time they lost the war.

"France, Russia and Italy have been supplied by or through Great Britain with many of the most important munitions. Many thousands of tons of steel have been and are being sent to our Allies. One of our leading armament firms has a factory devoted entirely to the provision of a particular gun for an Allied Government. Russia is being supplied with great quantities of grenades, cartridges, guns and explosives. Our contribution towards the equipment of the Belgian Army has been continuous. The Serbians have been largely re-equipped by the workers of Great Britain.

"There were 184,000 women engaged in war industries in 1914. To-day there are 666,000. The total war workers in 1914 was 1,986,000. Now it is 3,500,000. There are 471 different munition processes upon which women are now employed. The women of France are doing wonders in munition making, but our women munition workers beat the world.

"The millions of money spent week by week in the production of munitions is not all thrown away. As the result of what has been accomplished during the past twelve months British industry will be better equipped after the war for the peaceful rivalry of trade than it has ever been. Our manufacturers have learnt that out-of-date methods, old-fashioned machinery, slipshod organisation, and British contempt for scientific brains do not pay."

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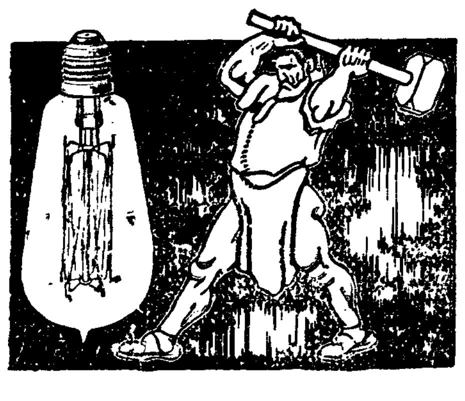

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CASUALTY LIST.

◆

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, July 27.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Second-Lieut W E Brunt, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut N. L. Alexander, Yorkshire Light Infantry.
Captain G G Blackburn, West Yorks.
Second-Lieut J R C Burluraux, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut W B Burns, Worcesters.
Second-Lieut A C Cockcroft, Yorkshire Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut H H Cowin, Manchesters.
Captain P Cruickshank, Inniskilling Fusiliers.
Major Sir F H E Cunliffe, Rifle Brigade.
Lieut G M Dawson, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut H Day, North Lancs.
Second-Lieut P H Emberton, South Staffords
Second-Lieut H T Emerson, North Lancs.
Second-Lieut H R H Evered, Northumberlands.
Captain R Falkons, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut J A A Fountain, Yorkshire Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut G H Grimshaw, North Lancs.
Second-Lieut C F Greenless, West Surreys.
Second-Lieut P G Hall, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut R A Harpley, Yorkshire Light Infantry.
Captain L D Head, Yorkshire Light Infantry.
Captain J A Henry, Royal Scots.
Major G F Higgins, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut C W Howlett, Yorkshire Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut M L Huddleston, Durhams.
Second-Lieut F Latimer, Manchesters.
Lieut W C O'Connell, Irish Rifles.
Lieut I A Mack, Trench Mortar Battery.
Major J C Metcalfe, Cheshires.
Lieut E F Morse, Machine Gun Corps.
Second-Lieut J H Parkinson, Lincolns.
Second-Lieut A J W Pearson, Royal Fusiliers.
Captain W F H Pelly, Inniskilling Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut C E Pringle, North Lancs.
Lieut A V Ratcliffe, West Yorks.
Captain P Ross, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieut B B Salmon, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut L F Sharp, Yorkshire Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut H S Soulsby, Scottish Borderers.
Second-Lieut S T Watson, Durhams.

NOW REPORTED KILLED.

Second-Lieut J F Baddeley, East Kents.
Second-Lieut G R Bible, Sussex.
Lieut R P Eason, Lincolns.
Captain J Foley, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut W W Hynam, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut A W McCain, Suffolks.
Lieut J McGillicuddy, Northumberlands.
Captain K Mackenzie, Northumberlands.
Lieut J W Marshall, Northumberlands.
Captain B D Mullally, Northumberlands.
Lieut T E Nicholson, Northumberlands.
Lieut J Parker, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut H F Scott-Holmes, Engineers.
Second-Lieut R A R Campbell, West Yorks.
Captain H A Bolton, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut G H J Bramble, Hampshires.
Captain J B Cubey, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut J. Donaldson, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut G A St. J. Jones, Middlesex.
Lieut S Macdonald, Northumberlands.
Lieut P G Norbury, East Kents.
Captain A J M Shaw, Scottish Borderers.
Lieut T Simpson, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut L L C Tucker, Northumberlands.
Captain J P Forster, Northumberlands.
Captain D O Laing, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut W C Hickman, Field Artillery.
Lieut E C Hooton, Warwicks.
Lieut G N Ross, Northumberlands.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Major V L S Beckett, Yorkshires.
Lieut-Colonel D Blois, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut D Bremner, Border Regiment.
Second-Lieut W L Browne, Yorkshire Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut A Cooper, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut J Cotton, Field Artillery.
Lieut R G Crosse, West Kents.
Lieut G L Davidson, Dorsets.
Second-Lieut F A J Ellicott, Scottish Borderers.
Second-Lieut N Fagan, Rifle Brigade.
Captain J W Fisher, Sherwoods.
Lieut-Colonel A E Fitzgerald, East Surreys.
Lieut-Colonel O S Flower, Welsh Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut F J Freeman, West Yorkshires.
Captain M H Goodall, York and Lancasters.
Second-Lieut P A Grove, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut T W Gruby, Border Regiment.
Captain J H Gulliland, Essex.
Captain E A Haselden, West Yorks.
Second-Lieut J D Haviland, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut F J Hawker, Gloucesters.
Captain G G Herman-Hodge, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut C G Higgins, West Yorks.
Second-Lieut J D Hodding, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut F R Hoggett, West Surreys.
Second-Lieut J W Hunter, Northamptons.
Lieut A H A Jacob, Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut H C Jaye, West Yorks.
Lieut R W Jennings, Worcesters.
Second-Lieut H Johnson, Machine Gun Corps.
Second-Lieut W M Lake, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut J W Lewis, Devons.
Lieut W McIntosh, Northumberlands.
Lieut-Colonel C C Macnamara, Irish Rifles.
Second-Lieut G E Maggs, Berkshires.
Captain R J Malcolm, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieut A Midgley, Machine Gun Corps.
Lieut L Milbourne, North Lancs.
Lieut W H V Nelson, Sherwoods.
Captain C Neville, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut E R Nott, Yorkshire Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut H W Pegg, East Surreys.
Second-Lieut G T Rawlinson, Oxford and Bucks.
Second-Lieut R R Reid, Royal Engineers.
Second-Lieut J K R Rhodes, Border Regiment.
Captain F W Royle, Manchesters.
Lieut E B Russell, Essex.
Lieut D H Scott, Liverpools.
Captain H H Shearman, Lincolns.
Second-Lieut C C L Straker, Monmouths.
Lieut D B Vick, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut J H Waddington, Welsh Regiment.
Lieut P Walsh, North Lancs.
Second-Lieut B Wallis, Rifle Brigade.
Second-Lieut L A Webber, Devons.
Second-Lieut S A Wharton, Norfolks.
Lieut R D Wheatcroft, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut H Wilcher, Yorkshire Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut D Williams, Yorkshire Light Infantry.
Major F T Williams, Northamptons.
Lieut W R Wilson, Medicals.
Second-Lieut C R Wiltshire, Yeomanry.
Second-Lieut T T Wood, Yorkshires.
Lieut N J Wragg, South Staffords

DIED.

Lieut G K M Butler, Yeomanry.
Captain C N Dyer, Honourable Artillery Company.
Colonel Sir V A H Horsley, Medicals.

WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut J Adams, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut J Allan, Black Watch.
Second-Lieut A H S Barrett, Welsh Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut W A Beddows, Welsh Regiment.
Second-Lieut W T Bennett, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut R W Bowly, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut J K C Brownlie, Border Regiment.
Second-Lieut W H Clark, Dorsets.
Second-Lieut G M Craesey, Norfolks.
Second-Lieut D Dorman, York and Lancasters.
Second-Lieut A N Duffy, North Staffords.
Lieut S C Else, York and Lancasters.
Second-Lieut C G English, East Yorkshires.
Lieut J E Gibson, Irish Fusiliers.
Lieut J S Gowring, Wiltshires.
Captain I C Grant, Camerons.
Major J G Harding, South Lancs.
Second-Lieut A Hardman, Yorkshire Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut Hedges, York and Lancasters.
Captain W J Henry, Medicals.
Second-Lieut C J Hunter, North Staffords.
Second-Lieut A L Jack, Yorkshire Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut H F King, Leicesters.
Lieut L R B Maynard, Royal Lancasters.
Second-Lieut R Michaelis, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut H C Milligan, Machine Gun Corps.
Second-Lieut J R Mitchell, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieut N J D Moffatt, West Surreys.
Lieut R E Morris-Eyton, Field Artillery.
Captain A T M D Nankivell, Medicals.
Lieut H A Newton, Northumberlands.
Lieut E F Nivin, Medicals.
Second-Lieut G J Pearson, Lincolns.
Second-Lieut G R Sawrey-Cookson, Gordons.
Second-Lieut E B Shields, Durhams.
Second-Lieut E G Simpson, Yorkshire Light Infantry.
Lieut E M Smith, Irish Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut J G P Stevenson, Royal Scots.
Lieut R A Stokes, Yorkshire Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut W A Thompson, East Lancs.
Lieut T Thwaytes, Yorkshire Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut B C A Waldron, Durhams.
Second-Lieut A T Webb, Somersets.
Captain C H Wilkinson, Cheshires.

NOW WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut T P Connolly, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut J L Wood, Yorkshire Light Infantry.

NOW REPORTED NOT WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut J Bruce, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieut H P Hendin, Lincolns.

WOUNDED AND MISSING.

Second-Lieut S R E Carter, Yorkshire Light Infantry.
Lieut F Hermiston, Yorkshires.
Lieut W S Jeffreys, Welsh Regiment.
Second-Lieut C W Robertson, Manchesters.
Captain C G Tyler, Bedfords.
Captain W M Williamson, Yorkshire Light Infantry.

NOW WOUNDED MISSING.

Second-Lieut C A Clark, Rifle Brigade.
Major H L Stocks, Royal Scots.

NOW REPORTED WOUNDED AND MISSING.

Captain A T B De Cologan, Londons.
Second-Lieut W M Harvey, Welsh Regiment.

MISSING BELIEVED KILLED.

Second-Lieut N A Arkle, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut C S Binns, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut A Coleman, Northumberlands.
Major G D A Edwardes, Dragoons.
Captain P G Graham, Northumberlands.
Lieut A E Head, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut A H Jarman, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut F A Venus, Northumberlands.
Captain A C Young, Northumberlands.

NOW MISSING BELIEVED KILLED.

Lieut G B Clode-Baker, Londons.

MISSING.

Lieut F M S Bowen, West Kents.
Second-Lieut A C Cushen, Sussex.
Second-Lieut L H Fox, Bedfords.
Captain A H Hales, Wiltshires.
Second-Lieut T G Paul, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut W P Rettie, Border Regiment.
Second-Leiut J B Starky, Wiltshires.

NOW MISSING.

Captain J H Berry, Irish Rifles.
Second-Lieut D J Darley, Suffolks.

NOW WOUNDED PRISONER.

Lieut F W Parrish, King's Royal Rifles.

NOW PRISONER OF WAR.

Captain G C Field, Warwicks.

PRISONER.

Second-Lieut F H E Watson, Norfolks.

OFFICIAL CORRECTIONS.

KILLED.

Lieut W E Davey, Cheshires, should read Captain W E Davy, Cheshires.

WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut W E Birch, East Lancs, should read Second-Lieut W E Birch, South Lancs.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Aug. 2.

The following names of British officers appear in the 162nd Casualty List of the Indian Expeditionary Forces:—

WOUNDED.

Lieut. G. F. Leyland, Cheshires.
Lieut. H. P. Capstick, Cheshires.
Second-Lieut. H. A. Symington, Leicestershires.

NAVAL CASUALTIES.

◆

(Reuter's Telegram)

LONDON, Aug. 2.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Acting Lieut. A. J. Gunn, Reserve.
Acting Sub-Lieut. W I Tatham.

WOUNDED.

Lieut. W. W. Primrose.

SLIGHTLY WOUNDED.

Flight-Lieut. J. E. B. Maclean.

VISCOUNT BRYCE ON PEACE.

◆

GERMAN PEOPLE FED ON FALSEHOODS

Viscount Bryce presided on July 6 at a luncheon given at the Savoy Hotel by the Pilgrims in honour of Mr. James M. Beck, formerly Assistant Attorney-General in the United States.

The large company included Lord Robert Cecil, General Sir William Robertson, Mr. Lewis Harcourt, Lord Cowdray, Mr. Andrew Fisher, and Lord Halsbury.

Viscount Bryce said:—

"We do not think this war will be a draw. The Allies are going to win. We believe this not merely because our army in France is driving back the Germans, because the Russian troops have made a brilliant advance, because the soldiers of France have been standing like a rock with magnificent valour against the furious attack upon Verdun. We believe it because the Allies will prove to be stronger on land than the Germans and because we hold an unshaken and unshakable control of the sea. (Cheers.)

"Peace cannot be made now because the German Government is not yet prepared for it on any terms we could accept. The German Government may know they are going to be beaten, but the German people do not know it yet. They are ignorant of the true facts. Their Government, which has fed them on falsehoods and held out prospects of territorial gains, fears to accept terms which would recognise their own failure.

"We desire to exorcise the evil spirit and discredit the military caste which delights in war and threatens not only Europe but all countries, America included. Nothing but defeat can deliver the German people from that yoke."

Mr. Beck said the Kaiser had consolidated the British Empire, reinvigorated France, reorganised Russia, and had brought the United States and Great Britain into close sympathy and understanding.

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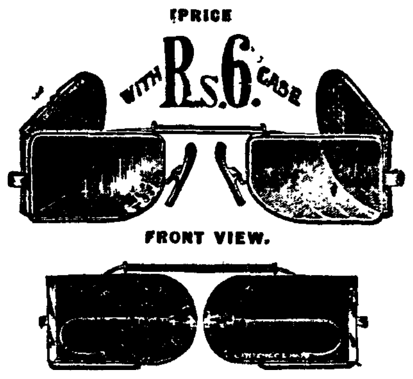

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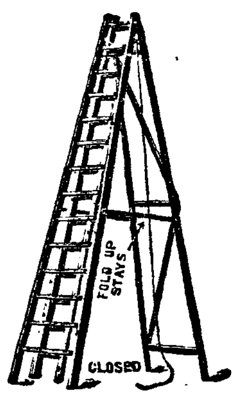

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